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The Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation

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Report No. FSP-06-CHAR

***Characteristics of Food Stamp
Households: Fiscal Year 2005***



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Food and
Nutrition
Service

September 2006

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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2005

Author:

Allison Barrett

Submitted by:

Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Suite 550
Washington, D.C. 20024-2512

Project Director: Carole Trippe

Submitted to:

Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation
USDA, Food and Nutrition Service
3101 Park Center Drive, Room 503
Alexandria, VA 22302-1500

Project Officer: Jenny Genser

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Author: Allison Barrett
MPR Project Director: Carole Trippe
MPR Project Number: 6044-311
FNS Project Officer: Jenny Genser
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. The FSP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report presents an overview of the FSP eligibility requirements and benefit levels, as well as the characteristics of food stamp households and participants nationwide, in fiscal year 2005 (October 2004 to September 2005). The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the Nation and by State, and a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

FSP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2005, the FSP provided benefits to approximately 25.7 million people living in 11.2 million households across the United States.¹ The total cost of the program over fiscal year 2005 was \$31.1 billion, \$28.6 billion of which was for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit for all participants in fiscal year 2005, including those receiving disaster assistance, was \$213 per household. Compared with fiscal year 2004, the total number of FSP participants increased by 8 percent and FSP benefit costs increased by 16 percent. The remainder of this report draws on data for households eligible for the FSP under normal program rules, and thus does not include information about those affected by the Gulf Coast hurricanes in 2004 and 2005 who received disaster assistance.²

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants

In fiscal year 2005, half of all food stamp participants were children, 42 percent were nonelderly adults, and 8 percent were elderly people. About 66 percent of the children were school age, and 68 percent of nonelderly adult participants were women. Over 29 percent of food stamp households had earned income and less than 15 percent received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

Approximately 88 percent of food stamp households lived in poverty, as measured by the Federal poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix C). Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households—40 percent of all food stamp households had a gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, and these households received 57 percent of all benefits. If the value of food stamps is included as income, 9 percent of all food stamp households moved above the poverty guideline as a result

¹ The figures of 25.7 million people and 11.2 million households are based on FNS administrative records. The participant counts of 24.9 million people and 10.9 million households cited later in this report and other figures provided throughout the report are estimates from the Food Stamp Program Quality Control (FSPQC) sample. For an explanation of the difference in the counts see Appendix D.

² An estimated 1,235,300 people received disaster assistance in October 2004 and an estimated 1,593,200 people received disaster assistance in September 2005 due to Gulf Coast hurricanes.

of receiving food stamps, and 17 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

Of all food stamp households, 84 percent contained either an elderly or disabled person or a child, and these households received 89 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly food stamp benefit (\$300), reflecting their larger household size. The average household with children had 3.3 people compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (62 percent) of the food stamp households with children were single-adult households. Twenty-eight percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. About 45 percent of all food stamp households with children had earned income; 38 percent of single-adult households with children and 65 percent of married-head households with children had earnings. Five percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly food stamp benefit (\$87), reflecting their relatively small average size (1.3 people) and higher than average incomes, compared to other FSP participants. Seventy-eight percent of food stamp households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$70 compared with an average monthly benefit of \$151 for households with elderly people not living alone and \$234 for households without any elderly.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's nutrition assistance safety net. The stated purpose of the FSP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113). The FSP is the largest of the domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2005, the FSP served approximately 25.7 million people in an average month at a total cost of \$31.1 billion, \$28.6 billion of which were for food stamp benefits.¹

The FSP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households because it imposes relatively few nonfinancial categorical criteria.² The FSP provides benefits electronically, and the benefits can be redeemed for food in approximately 160,288 authorized stores across the Nation.

Federal, State, and local governments share the costs and administration of the FSP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates necessary funds. The Department of Agriculture establishes program regulations under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. FNS administers the FSP nationally, while State and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The Federal Government fully funds the benefits of the FSP. Administrative costs are shared by the cooperating agencies, with FNS usually paying about 50 percent of the costs.

Since food stamps are available to most people who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress, the FSP serves a broad spectrum of the needy population. Using FSP household data collected periodically for quality control purposes, FNS sponsors several analyses to enhance its understanding of the people served by the FSP. The agency also produces a series of reports to document these analyses (see Appendix G for a list of titles). This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2005. The remainder of this report draws on data for households eligible for the FSP under normal program rules, and thus does not include information about those affected by the Gulf Coast hurricanes in 2004 and 2005 who received disaster assistance.³

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the FSP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits, and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as trends in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2005. Appendix A contains detailed national tables of FSP

¹ The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 2005 also included \$2.5 billion in other costs, including the Federal share of State administrative costs and employment and training programs, printing and processing, anti-fraud funding, and program evaluation.

² The FSP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical criteria for certain groups. Specifically, some nonelderly nondisabled childless adults and some noncitizens were ineligible for food stamps in fiscal year 2005.

³ An estimated 1,235,300 people received disaster assistance in October 2004 and an estimated 1,593,200 people received disaster assistance in September 2005 due to Gulf Coast hurricanes.

household characteristics, while Appendix B contains detailed State-by-State tables of FSP household characteristics. Appendix C provides the fiscal year 2005 FSP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts. Appendix D is a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates contained in this report, and Appendix E presents the sampling error of the estimates. The data collection instrument used to collect the FSP Quality Control data, which form the basis of this report, can be found in Appendix F, and a list of the reports in this series for prior years can be found in Appendix G.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The characteristics of food stamp households and the level of FSP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to the FSP as well as economic and demographic trends. This chapter explains FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and food stamp issuance. The chapter concludes with a summary of program participation and costs, including a discussion of how these costs are related to the economy in fiscal year 2005.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for the FSP and defines the basic FSP unit as the “household.” The eligibility criteria include gross and net income limits, an asset limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. There are exceptions to these criteria for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals such as elderly people (age 60 and over) and people with disabilities.¹

The Household

Under FSP rules, a household is defined as individuals who share a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. The income and countable assets of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together can apply as separate household units and their income and countable assets are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.²

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households are categorically eligible for the FSP and therefore not subject to income or asset limits. A household is categorically eligible if all of its members receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash, or in-kind Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or in

¹ Generally, a person is considered to be disabled for food stamp purposes if he or she receives Federal or State disability or blindness payments or other disability retirement benefits from a governmental agency under the Social Security Act, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security disability or blindness payments; receives an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and is eligible for Medicare or is considered to be disabled based on the SSI rules; is a veteran who is totally disabled, permanently housebound, or in need of regular aid and attendance; or is a surviving spouse or child of a veteran who is receiving VA benefits and is considered to be permanently disabled.

² Federal poverty guidelines for many assistance programs are established annually by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. See Appendix C for a listing of the fiscal year 2005 FSP poverty guidelines and a description of how they are determined.

some places, General Assistance (GA).³ A broader interpretation of categorical eligibility rules implemented on November 21, 2000, requires States to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified as eligible to receive benefits or services that are at least 50-percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified to receive benefits or services that are less than 50-percent funded by TANF/MOE. They may also confer categorical eligibility on households where one member receives the benefit or service, but the State determines that the whole household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to foster or strengthen marriage, the household's gross income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to further work, this income limit does not apply. In some States, virtually all food stamp households are authorized to receive a TANF/MOE-funded benefit that makes them categorically eligible for food stamps. In other States, only certain types of households may be authorized to receive the TANF/MOE-funded benefit.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of household eligibility. The majority of households that apply for food stamps must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.⁴

As defined in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income such as loans) and excludes most noncash income, or in-kind benefits. To be eligible for the FSP, a household that is not categorically eligible and does not contain an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$2,043 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2005). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard. Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under the FSP from monthly gross income. The FSP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:⁵

- **Standard Deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. A household with one to four members received \$134 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2005, with a larger standard for larger households. The standard deduction for outlying States and territories varies to

³ Benefits for these categorically eligible households are determined according to the same rules used for other eligible households.

⁴ Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

⁵ There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount actually used to compute food stamp benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household receives if the total of allowable deductions is less than the household's gross income. Because net income cannot be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income can only claim a portion of their deduction entitlement.

reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are adjusted annually for cost-of-living increases.

- ***Earned Income Deduction.*** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- ***Dependent Care Deduction.*** Households with dependents receive a deduction for expenses involved in caring for children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or go to school. The maximum dependent care deduction in fiscal year 2005 was \$200 per month per dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month per dependent age 2 or older.
- ***Medical Deduction.*** A medical deduction is available only to households that contain elderly or disabled members. These households can deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding \$35 that are incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled members of the household. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible.
- ***Child Support Payment Deduction.*** Households can deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than using the deduction.
- ***Excess Shelter Expense Deduction.*** A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly or disabled members was \$388 in fiscal year 2005. This amount is indexed to inflation increases in subsequent years. Households that contain elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Some States allow homeless households up to \$143 for shelter costs.

To be eligible for the FSP, a household must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,571 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2005). Categorically eligible households are not subject to the net income limit. The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size, as well as for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix C).

Assets

The second most important determinant of FSP eligibility is a household's assets. Households are permitted up to \$2,000 in countable assets, or \$3,000 in countable assets if at least one

member is age 60 or older or disabled.⁶ Countable assets include cash, assets that can easily be converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, or lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources such as certain vehicles.⁷ However, some types of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted. Categorically eligible households are not subject to asset limits.

Regulations implemented in January 2001 exclude from the asset test any vehicle with equity below \$1,500, and exempt from the equity test one vehicle per adult in the household as well as any vehicles used by a teenager to drive to work or school.⁸ If there are no qualifying adults or teenagers in the household, one vehicle is still exempted from the equity test. For vehicles exempt from the equity test but not excluded entirely from the asset test, any fair market value exceeding \$4,650 is counted toward the asset limit. For any remaining vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or any equity is counted.

In addition, the fiscal year 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act (enacted in September 2000 and effective on July 1, 2001) allowed States to use TANF vehicle rules in place of food stamp rules if the TANF rules were more generous. By September 2005, 26 States had adopted policies that excluded the value of all vehicles from the asset test.⁹ Other States adopted policies that excluded the value of one vehicle per adult or per household or increased the allowable value of one or more vehicles. Only two States (Idaho and Georgia) were still using the Federal FSP rules.

These changes were designed to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive food stamps.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The FSP has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, people who are institutionalized, unauthorized immigrants, nonimmigrant visitors to the United States, and some lawful permanent resident noncitizens. In addition, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children are subject to work registration requirements and time limits on benefit receipt.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) severely limited eligibility for legal noncitizens. However, the 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act restored food stamp benefits to certain groups of legal noncitizens who meet the program's requirements:

⁶ Some States have implemented higher asset limits by matching the rules of other programs' eligibility rules.

⁷ Vehicles used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel or water, or to transport disabled people are exempt from the asset test.

⁸ The equity test counts all equity--fair market value minus remaining liens--of the vehicle.

⁹ In 6 of these States, almost all low-income households are eligible for a TANF/MOE-funded benefit that confers categorical eligibility.

- Noncitizens who are receiving disability benefits, effective October 1, 2002
- Noncitizens who have lived in the United States for over five years, effective April 1, 2003
- Noncitizens under age 18 regardless of date of entry, effective October 1, 2003

Those admitted as refugees and those granted asylum or a stay of deportation are also eligible for food stamp benefits.

Nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children can receive benefits only if they work or participate in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who do not meet these work requirements are restricted to 3 months of food stamp benefits in any 36-month period.¹⁰ Participants age 18 to 49 are subject to this time limit unless they meet one of the following conditions:

- People who are disabled
- People who are mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Women who are pregnant
- People needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children
- Students meeting FSP eligibility requirements
- People who work at least 20 hours per week
- People complying with work requirements under another program
- People participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- People participating in a work experience program

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for food stamps, individuals are required to appear in person at their local food stamp office. However, elderly and disabled people and people who have transportation problems can be interviewed by telephone or at their home. All States must allow individuals to apply for food stamps when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires that local offices process applications for food stamps within 30 days after they are received. However, applications from households with extremely low income or low level of resources can be processed more quickly through the expedited food stamp eligibility verification procedures, allowing people to receive food stamp benefits within 7 days after they apply. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) migrant or seasonal farm workers with countable assets equal to or less than \$100, and (2) households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and countable assets equal to or less than \$100.

FSP participants are required to periodically appear in person at their local food stamp offices or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies according

¹⁰ These nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children may be exempt from the work requirements if they live in a waiver area (e.g., due to a high unemployment rate) or have been granted a discretionary exemption (limited to 15 percent of the caseload) by the State.

to the likelihood of a change in a food stamp household's financial circumstances. In fiscal year 2005, food stamp households were certified for food stamps for an average of 11 months.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for food stamps, its monthly food stamp benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum food stamp benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for household size and geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of the foods in the TFP. As specified in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, the maximum benefit is 100 percent of the TFP. In fiscal year 2005, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$499 (Appendix C).

The benefit reduction rate is the rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income. The benefit reduction rate is 30 percent, reflecting the assumption that a household will spend 30 percent of its net income on food and that the FSP will provide the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Thus, benefits are reduced by 30 cents for every additional dollar of net income.

A household's monthly food stamp benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income, it receives the maximum food stamp benefit. All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit of at least \$10 per month (except during the initial month of participation). For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.

SSI-CAP and MFIP Households

Households in Minnesota that receive TANF have their benefit computed differently from other food stamp households, under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). MFIP participants' FSP benefit is calculated at the same time as the cash assistance benefit by subtracting total income from an income threshold that is based on family size and is larger for families with earnings. If the difference between total income and the threshold is larger than the maximum benefit set by Minnesota, the family receives the full food portion of its benefit for food and possibly an additional cash benefit. As a family's income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion of the benefit. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and will receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with a 36-percent earnings deduction but receive no other deductions from their income.

Some households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) receive benefits that are computed differently from other food stamp households under the SSI Combined Application Program (SSI-CAP), a joint FNS-SSA and State project that streamlines the food stamp application process for single-person households that are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (which also makes them categorically eligible for the FSP). In FY 2005, eight States had SSI-CAP demonstrations: Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Texas, South

Carolina, and Washington. In general, SSI-CAP is limited to one-person elderly households with SSI and no earned income.¹¹ SSI-CAP households either receive a standard benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having “high” or “low” shelter expenses (as determined by the State), as in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas; or receive a benefit calculated using actual income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance, and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense, as in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other deductions from their income.

FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems have been implemented in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. There are two types of EBT systems:

- ***On-Line EBT.*** Participant receives a “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores. The household’s monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for FSP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited from the account.
- ***Off-Line EBT.*** In 2005, two States (Ohio and Wyoming) issued “smart cards.” Unlike on-line EBT cards, these cards contain food stamp benefit information in a chip on the card.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

In FY 2005, new SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) were started in Florida, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

After declining slowly from 1983 through 1989, the number of FSP participants grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the number of FSP participants increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1994. Since peaking at 28.0 million people in March 1994, the number of FSP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001, and increased further through 2005. There were 26.2 million participants at the beginning of fiscal year 2005, rising to 27.5 million by the end of the fiscal year.

The decline in the number of FSP participants from 1994 to 2000 was caused by several factors. Part of the decline is associated with the improved economy in the second half of the 1990s. Major economic indicators generally showed improvement from 1994 to 1998 (Table 2.1). However, the number of participants fell more sharply than expected during this period of sustained economic growth. Recent research suggests that about a third of the total decline in the

¹¹ In Florida, Massachusetts and Washington, a household must have no earned income to enter the program, but once enrolled can have earned income for up to 3 months and remain eligible. In New York and Texas, a household can have earned income and still be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits.

number of participants occurred because rising income and assets lifted people above the program's eligibility limits. Another 8 percent of the decline reflects welfare reform's restrictions on the eligibility of noncitizens and limits on the time during which nonelderly nondisabled childless unemployed adults can receive benefits. The remainder of the decline—just over half—occurred because fewer eligible people participated in the program.¹²

The increase in the number of FSP participants from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2005 occurred during a period when the percentage of the population in poverty rose from 11.7 percent to 12.6 percent. At the same time, eligibility for some noncitizens was restored, States took advantage of opportunities to expand categorical eligibility, relax vehicle rules, and implement simpler reporting requirements, and FNS was encouraging the States to conduct outreach efforts. As the number of eligible people increased, the percentage of eligible people choosing to participate in the FSP also rose, from 53.2 percent in FY 2001 to 60.5 in FY 2004.¹³

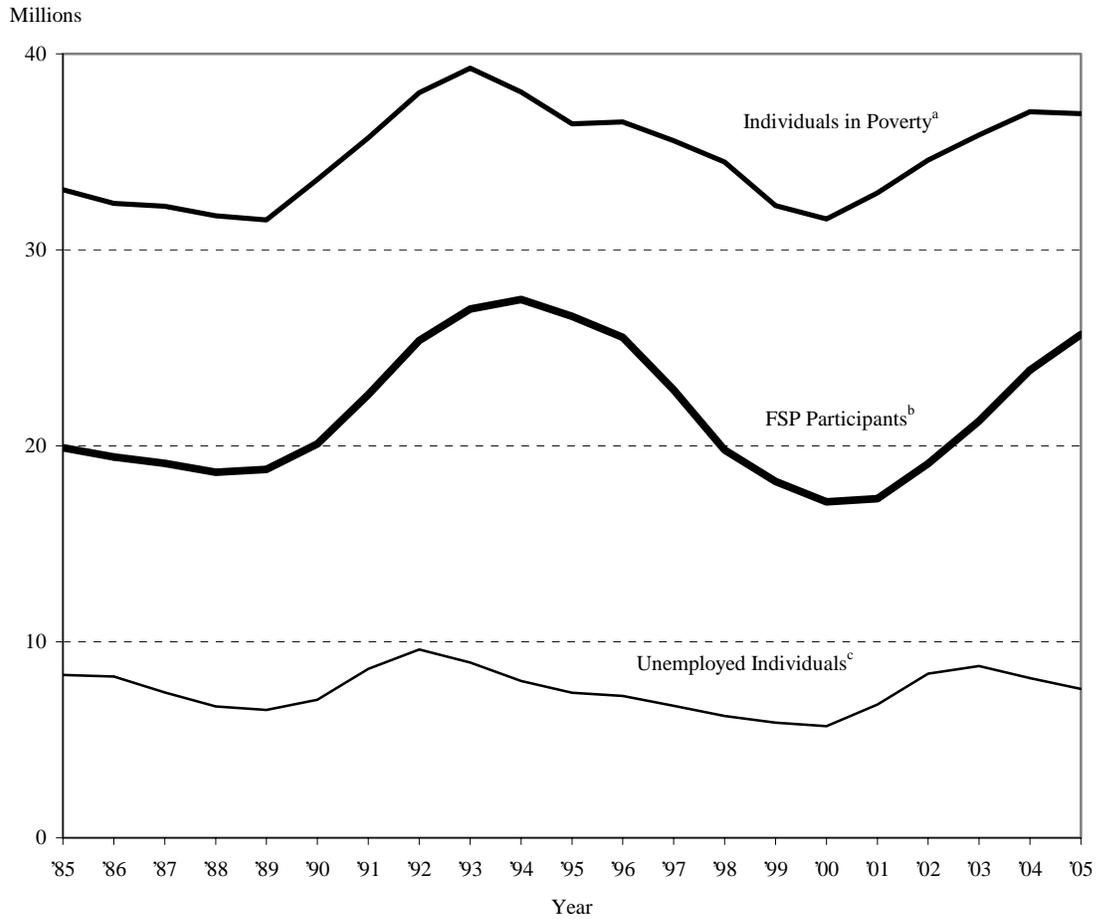
Total FSP costs increased from \$27.2 billion in fiscal year 2004 to \$31.1 billion in fiscal year 2005, largely because of the increase in the FSP caseload.

¹² See Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, *The Decline in Food Stamp Participation: A Report to Congress*, July 2001.

¹³ See *Food Stamp Program Participation Rates: 2004*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2005. Participation rates for FY 2005 will be available in spring 2007.

FIGURE 2.1

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, UNEMPLOYED
INDIVIDUALS, AND INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY, 1985-2005



^aAnnual values. Source: Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States: 2005.

^bAverage monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service.

^cAverage monthly values. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2.1--Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1993-2005

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year												
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Real GDP Increase ^a	2.7	4.0	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.7	4.2	3.5
Productivity Increase ^b	0.3	1.1	0.2	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.5	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.6
Unemployment Rate ^c ...	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Inflation Rate ^d	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.1
Interest Rate ^e	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.0	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2
Individuals Below Poverty Line													
Number in Thousands.....	39,265	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258	31,581	32,907	34,570	35,861	37,040	36,950
Percentage of Total Population	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.6

^a Percent change from preceding year.

^b Percent change from preceding year in output per hour, business sector.

^c Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

^d Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product.

^e Corporate AAA bond yield.

Sources:

First line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Second line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."

Third line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Fourth line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Fifth line of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Sixth and seventh lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.¹ In an average month in fiscal year 2005, the FSP provided benefits to 24.9 million people living in 10.9 million households.² The vast majority of food stamp households lived in poverty (according to the Federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2005). The vast majority of food stamp households contained a child (under age 18), an elderly person (over age 59), or a disabled nonelderly person. The average food stamp household received a monthly food stamp benefit of \$209, had a gross monthly income of \$648, had a net monthly income of \$319, had countable assets of \$137, and was entitled to a total deduction of \$390 per month.^{3,4,5} The average household size was 2.3 people.

This chapter discusses the composition and economic status of food stamp households, the characteristics of food stamp participants, and the changes in the characteristics of food stamp households from fiscal year 2004 through fiscal year 2005. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of food stamps on poverty among participating households; tables 3.3 and 3.4 show the sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; table 3.5 shows demographic characteristics of participants; and

¹ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 46,673 households that participated in the FSP in fiscal year 2005. The sample was drawn from food stamp households in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico has its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced the FSP there in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in another block grant program instead of the FSP.

² The estimates of 24.9 million participants and 10.9 million households differ slightly from the numbers of food stamp participants and households according to FNS administrative records (25.7 million people and 11.2 million households) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and for disaster assistance. (See Appendix D for more information.)

³ Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, the average monthly net income estimate excludes households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and households participating in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Texas.

⁴ The information on asset holdings reflects only countable assets. Many of the households eligible for the FSP are categorically eligible and thus not subject to the asset test, and have zero countable assets. Other non-categorically eligible households may live in States that do not count some or all of the value of vehicles as assets.

⁵ The average total deduction estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Because households cannot deduct more than their gross income, this figure is greater than the average deduction actually received by households. Since deductions are not used in their benefit determination, SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this estimate.

table 3.6 compares the change since last year in average income, deductions, and benefit for participating households in constant 2004 dollars.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS⁶

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2005 the gross monthly income of 88 percent of food stamp households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the Federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).⁷ The gross monthly income of 63 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 40 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline.

The FSP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive larger food stamp benefits than do households with more income. The 40 percent of all food stamp households that had a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2005 received 57 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 12 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 5 percent of all benefits (Table A-1).

The impact of food stamps on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the food stamps to household income and examining the distribution of households by poverty status.⁸ As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and food stamps yields a significantly different distribution of food stamp households by poverty status. Specifically, when food stamps are included in gross income, the resulting increase in income of food stamp households was enough to move 9 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. Food stamp benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest food stamp households, moving 17 percent of them above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS⁹

The FSP effectively serves many households that contain people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2005, 84 percent of all food stamp households contained a child, an elderly person, or a disabled nonelderly person. These households received 89 percent of all food stamp benefits (Table A-14).

⁶ For more detailed information on the economic status of food stamp households, see Appendix Tables A-3 through A-8.

⁷ See Appendix Table C-1 for the poverty guidelines.

⁸ This comparison assumes that program participants value their food stamp benefits at face value.

⁹ See Appendix Tables A-3, A-6, A-8, A-11, A-12, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17, A-18, A-19, A-21, A-22, and A-23 for more details concerning these households.

Table 3.1-- Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2005

Countable Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total	100.0	100.0
25% or less	23.2	31.7
26 - 50%	16.7	25.1
51 - 75%	23.3	22.9
76 - 100%	25.2	15.3
101 - 130%	9.8	4.6
131% or more	1.7	0.4

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2005 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.2--Effect of Food Stamp Benefits on the Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2005

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline		Difference in Percentage Points
	Based on Cash Only	Based on Cash and Food Stamps	
Total	100%	100%	0.0
50% or less.....	39.9	23.4	-16.5
51-100.....	48.5	56.2	7.7
101 or more.....	11.5	20.4	8.9

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2005 FSP net income screen (see Appendix C).

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.3-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2005

Households With:	All Households		Households With Countable:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		TANF		General Assistance		SSI	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	10,854	100.0	3,180	100.0	2,506	100.0	1,575	100.0	655	100.0	2,872	100.0
Children	5,838	53.8	2,621	82.4	537	21.4	1,533	97.3	184	28.0	779	27.1
Single-Adult Household ^b	3,635	33.5	1,397	43.9	338	13.5	1,020	64.7	118	17.9	501	17.5
Male Adult	191	1.8	63	2.0	30	1.2	56	3.6	8	1.2	30	1.0
Female Adult	3,445	31.7	1,333	41.9	308	12.3	963	61.2	110	16.8	471	16.4
Multiple-Adult Household	1,558	14.4	946	29.7	179	7.1	259	16.5	40	6.1	257	9.0
Married Head Household	1,037	9.6	678	21.3	105	4.2	143	9.1	19	2.9	138	4.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household	521	4.8	268	8.4	74	2.9	116	7.4	21	3.1	119	4.2
Children Only	645	5.9	279	8.8	20	0.8	254	16.1	26	4.0	20	0.7
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	75	2.4	1,259	50.2	48	3.1	100	15.3	1,038	36.1
Living Alone	1,456	13.4	37	1.2	998	39.8	0	0.0	74	11.3	819	28.5
Not Living Alone	400	3.7	38	1.2	261	10.4	48	3.0	26	3.9	218	7.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^c	2,505	23.1	262	8.3	1,125	44.9	296	18.8	121	18.5	1,874	65.2
Living Alone	1,386	12.8	77	2.4	693	27.7	1	0.1	59	9.0	990	34.5
Not Living Alone	1,119	10.3	186	5.8	432	17.2	295	18.7	62	9.5	883	30.8
Other Households^d	1,722	15.9	396	12.5	6	0.3	37	2.4	309	47.2	–	–
Single-Person Household	1,570	14.5	314	9.9	5	0.2	31	2.0	298	45.6	–	–
Multi-Person Household	152	1.4	82	2.6	1	0.0	6	0.4	10	1.6	–	–
Single-Person Households	4,638	42.7	514	16.2	1,701	67.9	130	8.2	438	66.8	1,811	63.1

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics.

^b Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

^c Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled nonelderly individuals.

– No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Households With Children

In fiscal year 2005, the FSP served approximately 5.8 million households with children each month, representing more than half (54 percent) of all households (Table 3.3). Households with children and earnings constituted 82 percent of all food stamp households with earnings. Five percent of all households with children received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A-6). Compared with other food stamp households, those that contained children received a relatively high average food stamp benefit of \$300 per month (Table 3.4). This relatively high benefit primarily reflects the fact that the average household size among food stamp households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all food stamp households (2.3 people).

Children who received food stamps in fiscal year 2005 tended to live in households that were headed by a single adult, usually a female. Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of all food stamp households with children were headed by a single adult, representing 34 percent of all food stamp households (Table 3.3).

Of the 3.6 million single-adult food stamp households with children, just over a million (28 percent) received TANF, while almost 1.4 million (38 percent) had earnings, and about half a million (14 percent) received SSI. Ten percent of all food stamp households contained a married head of household and children, representing 18 percent of all food stamp households with children. Of the slightly over 1 million married-head households with children, 65 percent had earned income and less than 14 percent received TANF (Table 3.3).

The characteristics of married-head households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly food stamp benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$291 versus \$349) due to the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). The per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$97 versus \$79) in part because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$685 versus \$1,120).

Among all households with children, 18 percent received child support, and 10 percent had no countable income (Table A-6).

Households With Elderly People

In fiscal year 2005, the FSP served an average of 1.9 million households containing elderly people (age 60 or older) each month, representing 17 percent of all households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$87 per month and had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

Elderly people who received food stamps tended to live alone and thus received relatively small food stamp benefits. In fiscal year 2005, 78 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$70 per month compared with \$151 in benefits for households with elderly

Table 3.4-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2005

Households With:	Average Values			
	Gross Monthly Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Monthly Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	648	319	209	2.3
Children	768	397	300	3.3
Single-Adult Household	685	341	291	3.0
Male Adult	688	334	263	2.8
Female Adult	684	341	292	3.1
Multiple-Adult Household	1,068	617	349	4.4
Married Head Household	1,120	643	349	4.4
Other Multiple-Adult Household	966	564	348	4.2
Children Only	515	185	231	2.1
Elderly Individuals	690	359	87	1.3
Living Alone	625	292	70	1.0
Not Living Alone	926	569	151	2.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^b	802	445	145	2.0
Living Alone	639	273	75	1.0
Not Living Alone	1,004	641	231	3.3
Other Households^c	205	60	146	1.1
Single-Person Household	174	44	138	1.0
Multi-Person Household	525	227	228	2.1
Single-Person Households	462	185	97	1.0

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and 305,045 households participating in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Texas are excluded from this column.

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

people not living alone and \$234 for households without elderly members (Tables 3.4 and A-2). The average size of households containing elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

A majority of food stamp households that contained elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2005, 56 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members received SSI and 68 percent received Social Security (Table 3.3). Thirty-one percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income (Table A-6). Food stamp households with elderly members represented 36 percent of all food stamp households with SSI and 50 percent of food stamp households with Social Security income (Table 3.3).

Households With Disabled Nonelderly People

In fiscal year 2005, the FSP served an average of 2.5 million households containing disabled nonelderly people every month (Table 3.3).¹⁰ Households that contained disabled nonelderly people represented 23 percent of all food stamp households and received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$145 (Table 3.4).

About 55 percent of food stamp households that contained disabled nonelderly people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households containing a disabled nonelderly person living alone received a lower average monthly food stamp benefit than did households containing disabled nonelderly people not living alone (\$75 compared with \$231) (Table 3.4). Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled nonelderly people who did not live alone lived in households with an average of 3.3 individuals. Seventy-five percent of households containing disabled nonelderly people received SSI and 45 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3).

Other Households Served by the FSP

The FSP serves needy households other than those that contain children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2005, 16 percent of all food stamp households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults with no children (Table 3.3). These households tended to be single-person households (91 percent) and were the largest category (47 percent) of households that received General Assistance. However, 82 percent of these households did not receive General Assistance. Forty-nine percent had zero gross income (Table A-16). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average food stamp benefit of \$146 per month (Table 3.4).

¹⁰ In this report, we identify households containing a disabled nonelderly person as households with either nonelderly SSI recipients, or a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or nonelderly adults who do not appear to be working and who are receiving Social Security, Veteran's Benefits, or Worker's Compensation.

Single-Person Households

Of all food stamp households in fiscal year 2005, 43 percent were individuals who lived alone (Table 3.3).¹¹ These households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$97 (Table 3.4). A majority of these individuals (59 percent) were female, and 31 percent were elderly while another 30 percent were nonelderly disabled individuals (Tables A.17 and A.24). Compared with all food stamp households, a relatively small proportion of food stamp participants living alone had earned income (11 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (19 percent) (Tables 3.3 and A-4). By comparison, 43 percent of all multiple person households had earned income, and 10 percent had zero gross income. Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly and disabled individuals making up single-person households, 39 percent of these households receive SSI and 37 percent receive Social Security.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves a broad spectrum of individuals. In fiscal year 2005, 50 percent of FSP participants were children (younger than 18 years old), and they received 50 percent of prorated FSP benefits (Table 3.5). Almost two-thirds of the children served by the FSP were school age (age 5 to 17). 42 percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 8 percent were elderly adults.

Sixty-eight percent of nonelderly adults and 69 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A-23). Seven percent of participants were citizen children living with noncitizens. Four percent of participants were noncitizens—nearly 1 percent were refugees and another 3 percent were other noncitizens.

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS

The overall economic conditions of the average food stamp household worsened from fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2005. The average gross income decreased in real dollars from \$643 in fiscal year 2004 to \$627 in fiscal year 2005, while the average total deduction to which households are entitled also decreased by 1.0 percent in real dollars, resulting in a 3.7-percent decrease in real dollars in average net income (Table 3.6). The percentage of households with zero gross income increased from 13 percent in fiscal year 2004 to 14 percent in fiscal year 2005, and the percentage of households with zero net income increased from 29 percent to 30 percent. The percentage of households with earnings remained relatively stable, while the percentage of households with TANF income dropped 1 point for the second year in a row, from 16 percent in fiscal year 2004 to less than 15 percent in fiscal year 2005 (Table A-25).

However, as the income of average food stamp households decreased, the average food stamp benefit increased by 4.6 percent in real dollars, from \$196 in fiscal year 2004 to \$205 in fiscal year 2005, and the maximum benefit for a family of four in the continental United States also increased by 4.0 percent in real dollars (Table 3.6).

¹¹ These individuals apply for food stamps alone. Other people may be living in the household.

Table 3.5 -- Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2005

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Prorated Benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	24,881	100.0	2,267,035	100.0
Citizenship				
U.S. Born Citizen	23,290	93.6	2,124,069	93.7
Naturalized Citizen	636	2.6	55,232	2.4
Refugee	187	0.8	17,754	0.8
Other Noncitizen	760	3.1	69,045	3.0
Unknown	9	0.0	935	0.0
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens^b	1,793	7.2	176,932	7.8
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	929	3.7	112,428	5.0
Age				
Children	12,429	50.0	1,141,671	50.4
Preschool Age Children	4,277	17.2	416,048	18.4
0-1	1,681	6.8	167,783	7.4
2-4	2,597	10.4	248,265	11.0
School Age Children	8,152	32.8	725,623	32.0
5-7	2,281	9.2	212,417	9.4
8-11	2,642	10.6	237,944	10.5
12-15	2,326	9.4	198,409	8.8
16-17	902	3.6	76,853	3.4
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	10,403	41.8	987,761	43.6
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	2,047	8.2	137,469	6.1
Unknown Age	2	0.0	133	0.0

^a Prorated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

^b Noncitizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.6--Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2004 and Fiscal Year 2005

Selected Characteristics	Nominal Values			Real Values	
	Fiscal Year 2004	Fiscal Year 2005	Percentage Change	Fiscal Year 2005 (in 2004 dollars)	Percentage Change
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$643	\$648	+0.5	\$627	-2.5
Per Person	335	344	+2.4	333	-0.6
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	321	319	-0.9	309	-3.7
Per Person	151	152	0.0	147	-2.6
Average Total Deduction ^a	381	390	+2.4	377	-1.0
Average Household Benefit ^b	196	209	+6.6	205	+4.6
Maximum Coupon Benefit for a Family of Four in the Continental U.S. ^b	471	499	+6.0	490	+4.0
Consumer Price Index					
All Items	188.9	195.3	+3.4		
Food at Home	186.2	189.8	+1.9		

^a Real values are in constant fiscal year 2004 dollars. Fiscal year 2005 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2005 (3.4 percent).

^b Real values are in constant fiscal year 2004 dollars. Fiscal year 2005 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for food between fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2005 (1.9 percent).

Source of CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 2004 and Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

AFDC	-Aid to Families with Dependent Children
EBT	- Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	-U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
FSP	-Food Stamp Program
FSPQC	-Food Stamp Program Quality Control
GA	-General Assistance
HHS	-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	-Minnesota Family Investment Program
MOE	-Maintenance of Effort
PRWORA	-Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SSI	-Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	-SSI Combined Application Project
TANF	-Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	-Thrifty Food Plan
USDA	-U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Asylees. Noncitizens granted political asylum. In tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Categorically Eligible Households. Households in which all members receive TANF, SSI, or general assistance. Includes households receiving benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or MOE funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE and on households where one member receives a

benefit or service, but the State determines that the whole household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to foster or strengthen marriage, the household’s gross income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to further work, this income limit does not apply.

Certification Period. Length of time a household is certified to receive FSP benefits. When the certification period expires, households must be recertified in order to continue receiving benefits.

Children. Individuals under age 18.

Child Support Payment Deduction. Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than using the deduction. See also *Deductions*.

Countable Resources. Cash on hand and assets that can be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump sum payments. They also include some nonliquid assets, although the family home, certain family vehicles, and business tools or property are not counted. See also *Resource Limit*.

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household’s gross monthly income to arrive at FSP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. (MFIP and SSI-CAP participants are subject to different rules.) Some of the deductions may not have been used, however, before a household reached zero net income status. Therefore, total deductions do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts. See also *Child Support Payment Deduction*, *Dependent Care Deduction*, *Earned Income Deduction*, *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*, *Medical Deduction*,

Minnesota Family Investment Program, Standard Deduction, and Total Deduction.

Dependent Care Deduction. Deduction received by food stamp households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other members work, seek employment, or go to school. See Appendix C. See also *Deductions*.

Deportees. Noncitizens granted a stay of deportation. In tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. (MFIP participants are entitled to a 36-percent earned income deduction.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

Earned Income. Includes wages, salaries, and self-employment income.

Elderly People. Adults age 60 or older.

Electronic Benefit Transfer. Means of benefit delivery via electronic “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores.

Entrant Households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2005 and in their first month of participation.

Excess Shelter Expense Deduction. Deduction received by households with shelter costs, equal to those shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of the household’s countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. There is a limit on the shelter deduction for households that do not contain elderly or disabled members. See Appendix C. See also *Deductions* and *Homeless Household Shelter Estimate*.

Expedited Service Households. Households which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect.

Gross Income. Total monthly countable income of household in dollars, before applying deductions.

Gross Income Limit. FSP monthly gross income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of the HHS poverty guidelines. See Appendix C.

Homeless Household Shelter Estimate. Some States allow homeless households a set amount for shelter expenses.

Household. Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together.

Households With Elderly People. Households with at least one member age 60 or older.

Households With Disabled Nonelderly People. Households with either nonelderly SSI recipients, a medical deduction and no elderly individuals, or nonelderly adults who do not appear to be working and who are receiving Social Security, Veteran’s Benefits, or Worker’s Compensation.

Households With Children. Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

Initial Certification Households. Includes both households certified for the first time within the current certification period and previously certified households that have not received benefits for at least 30 days.

Lawful Permanent Residents. Noncitizens lawfully admitted for permanent resident status.

Married-Head Households. Households containing a spouse of the household head.

Maximum Benefit. Based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. Maximum benefit varies from the Continental U.S. in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. See Appendix C.

Medical Deduction. Deduction available to households that contain elderly or disabled members, equal to all unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. See page 4. See also *Deductions*.

Metropolitan Households. Households whose FSP application was processed at an agency in a Census Bureau–defined Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statistical Area has at least one urbanized area with population of 50,000 or more and includes adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

Micropolitan Households. Households whose FSP application was processed at an agency in a Census Bureau–defined Micropolitan Statistical Area. A Micropolitan Statistical Area has at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population and includes adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

Minimum Benefit. \$10 for one- or two-person households.

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). Minnesota's cash assistance program, which calculates the food stamp benefit for participating households as a separate component from the cash assistance calculation within the same grant.

Net Income. Total monthly countable income of household in dollars, after applying deductions. Net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Net Income Limit. FSP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size, equal to 100 percent of the HHS poverty guidelines. See Appendix C.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

Nonimmigrant Visitors to the United States. Noncitizens who have been admitted for a

specified period, including tourists, students, and foreign nationals with work permits.

Nonparticipating Household Head Households. These households are headed by someone who is ineligible for the FSP, such as an ineligible noncitizen.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). Legislation enacted in 1996 that made sweeping changes to the Nation's public assistance programs. This act disqualified many legal permanent resident aliens and nonelderly nondisabled adults from the Food Stamp Program. In addition, the legislation changed cash welfare from an entitlement to temporary assistance designed to move parents to work. Since many cash welfare recipients also participate in the FSP, changes to the cash welfare program significantly affect FSP participants.

Poverty Guidelines. The poverty guidelines used by FNS are issued by the Department of Health and Human Services. Dividing these guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for the FSP. The Bureau of the Census establishes other poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes. See Appendix C.

Preschool-Age Children. Children less than 5 years old.

Refugees. Noncitizens accorded refugee status. In tables in this report, the term "refugee" includes refugees, asylees, and deportees. See also *Asylees* and *Deportees*.

Resource Limit. For most households the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 2004. Households containing an elderly or disabled person were allowed up to \$3,000 of countable resources. See also *Countable Resources*.

Rural. A household is considered to be located in a rural area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area or a Micropolitan Statistical Area.

School-Age Children. Children ages 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*.

Single-Adult with Children Households. Households with exactly one person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person under age 18.

Single-Person Households. Households containing exactly one person.

SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). Joint FNS-SSA-State partnerships with a goal of streamlining the procedures for providing food stamp benefits to single-person households that are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households which varies by area and household size to reflect price differences among areas. See Appendix C. See also *Deductions*.

Student. Participant age 18 or older enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Used to determine maximum food stamp benefit amounts.

Total Deduction. Includes child support payment, dependent-care, earned income, excess shelter expense, medical, and standard deductions to which the FSP household is entitled. In some cases this exceeds the amount deducted from gross income because net income cannot be less than zero. See also *Deductions*.

Unearned Income. Includes TANF, General Assistance, SSI, Social Security, unemployment benefits, Veterans' Benefits, Workers' Compensation, other government benefits, contributions, deemed income, educational loans, child support, wage supplementation, energy assistance, State diversion payments, and other unearned income.

Work Registration. Many nonelderly nondisabled FSP participants are required to register for work with their welfare office or State unemployment agency and must agree to accept any suitable job that is offered to them. Individuals who are exempt from FSP work registration rules include the following:

- All individuals under age 16 or over age 60, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals who are physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program
- Individuals working 30 hours a week or earning more than an amount equal to 30 hours times the minimum wage.

APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Table A-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	24,881	100.0	2,267,035	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	5,838	53.8	19,202	77.2	1,749,182	77.2
School Age	4,379	40.4	15,563	62.5	1,381,551	60.9
Preschool Age	3,135	28.9	10,828	43.5	1,011,770	44.6
No Children	5,016	46.2	5,680	22.8	517,852	22.8
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	2,409	9.7	161,986	7.1
No Elderly Individuals	8,997	82.9	22,472	90.3	2,105,049	92.9
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	2,505	23.1	5,108	20.5	362,141	16.0
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,349	76.9	19,773	79.5	1,904,894	84.0
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^b	838	7.7	1,445	5.8	157,705	7.0
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	10,015	92.3	23,436	94.2	2,109,329	93.0
Noncitizens	671	6.2	1,778	7.1	156,627	6.9
No Noncitizens	10,182	93.8	23,103	92.9	2,110,408	93.1
Locality						
Metropolitan	8,345	76.9	18,963	76.2	1,759,391	77.6
Micropolitan ^c	1,404	12.9	3,336	13.4	288,521	12.7
Rural	1,069	9.9	2,547	10.2	216,166	9.5
Countable Income Source						
Gross Income	9,374	86.4	22,150	89.0	1,897,463	83.7
No Gross Income	1,480	13.6	2,732	11.0	369,572	16.3
Net Income	7,276	67.0	18,072	72.6	1,370,976	60.5
No Net Income	3,237	29.8	6,400	25.7	860,187	37.9
Not Applicable ^d	341	3.1	410	1.6	35,872	1.6
Earned Income	3,180	29.3	9,901	39.8	781,147	34.5
No Earned Income	7,674	70.7	14,980	60.2	1,485,888	65.5
Unearned Income	7,393	68.1	16,168	65.0	1,387,735	61.2
No Unearned Income	3,461	31.9	8,713	35.0	879,300	38.8
TANF Income	1,575	14.5	4,844	19.5	461,560	20.4
No TANF Income	9,278	85.5	20,037	80.5	1,805,474	79.6
GA Income	655	6.0	1,101	4.4	112,294	5.0
No GA Income	10,199	94.0	23,780	95.6	2,154,740	95.0
SSI	2,872	26.5	5,199	20.9	371,190	16.4
No SSI	7,982	73.5	19,682	79.1	1,895,845	83.6
Social Security Income	2,506	23.1	4,096	16.5	266,448	11.8
No Social Security Income	8,348	76.9	20,786	83.5	2,000,587	88.2
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No income	1,480	13.6	2,732	11.0	369,572	16.3
>0-50%	2,850	26.3	7,780	31.3	919,657	40.6
51-100	5,273	48.6	11,367	45.7	864,373	38.1
101+	1,251	11.5	3,003	12.1	113,432	5.0
Food Stamp Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	570	5.3	671	2.7	5,699	0.3
Maximum Benefit	3,357	30.9	6,527	26.2	878,954	38.8

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

^c A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

^d Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-2. Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	10,854	100.0	648	319	390	137	209	2.3	11.0
Household Composition									
Children	5,838	53.8	768	397	429	114	300	3.3	8.6
School Age	4,379	40.4	826	441	438	119	315	3.6	8.7
Preschool Age	3,135	28.9	752	378	435	102	323	3.5	8.4
No Children	5,016	46.2	508	222	341	164	103	1.1	13.7
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	690	359	360	279	87	1.3	16.8
No Elderly Individuals	8,997	82.9	639	311	396	108	234	2.5	9.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^c	2,505	23.1	802	445	377	132	145	2.0	13.5
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,349	76.9	602	282	394	139	228	2.4	10.3
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^d	838	7.7	345	159	314	60	188	1.7	8.3
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	10,015	92.3	673	333	397	143	211	2.3	11.2
Noncitizens	671	6.2	758	375	452	190	233	2.6	12.0
No Noncitizens	10,182	93.8	641	315	386	133	207	2.3	10.9
Locality									
Metropolitan	8,345	76.9	638	303	398	124	211	2.3	11.0
Micro-politan	1,404	12.9	677	363	373	194	205	2.4	10.6
Rural	1,069	9.9	685	385	354	164	202	2.4	10.9
Countable Income Source									
Gross Income	9,374	86.4	750	371	413	150	202	2.4	11.5
No Gross Income	1,480	13.6	0	0	252	57	250	1.8	7.8
Net Income	7,276	67.0	855	461	394	168	188	2.5	11.0
No Net Income	3,237	29.8	184	0	385	66	266	2.0	8.6
Not Applicable ^e	341	3.1	631	-	60	138	105	1.2	34.2
Earned Income	3,180	29.3	1,015	509	534	167	246	3.1	8.3
No Earned Income	7,674	70.7	496	237	328	124	194	2.0	12.1
Unearned Income	7,393	68.1	698	355	373	147	188	2.2	12.4
No Unearned Income	3,461	31.9	541	246	425	115	254	2.5	7.9
TANF Income	1,575	14.5	664	341	350	73	293	3.1	9.4
No TANF Income	9,278	85.5	645	315	397	148	195	2.2	11.3
GA Income	655	6.0	489	205	329	48	171	1.7	11.5
No GA Income	10,199	94.0	658	326	394	143	211	2.3	11.0
SSI	2,872	26.5	739	409	352	140	129	1.8	16.0
No SSI	7,982	73.5	615	290	402	136	238	2.5	9.2
Social Security Income	2,506	23.1	781	425	377	238	106	1.6	14.6
No Social Security Income	8,348	76.9	608	288	394	107	240	2.5	9.9
Food Stamp Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	570	5.3	909	676	233	281	10	1.2	13.4
Maximum Benefit	3,357	30.9	201	0	385	69	262	1.9	9.5

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

^e Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

- Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-3. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Amount of Gross and Net Countable Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0
Gross Countable Income								
\$0	1,480	13.6	599	10.3	40	2.1	0	0.0
1-199	595	5.5	316	5.4	20	1.1	10	0.4
200-399	1,199	11.0	791	13.6	80	4.3	46	1.8
400-599	2,372	21.9	872	14.9	629	33.9	895	35.7
600-799	1,961	18.1	745	12.8	630	33.9	701	28.0
800-999	1,151	10.6	659	11.3	297	16.0	344	13.7
1,000+	2,094	19.3	1,855	31.8	160	8.6	509	20.3
Net Countable Income								
\$0	3,237	29.8	1,613	27.6	202	10.9	205	8.2
1-199	1,879	17.3	972	16.6	301	16.2	445	17.8
200-399	1,959	18.1	848	14.5	503	27.1	665	26.6
400-599	1,461	13.5	758	13.0	373	20.1	487	19.4
600-799	812	7.5	553	9.5	184	9.9	224	9.0
800-999	489	4.5	420	7.2	55	2.9	137	5.5
1,000+	676	6.2	637	10.9	41	2.2	233	9.3
Not Applicable ^b	341	3.1	36	0.6	198	10.7	107	4.3
Countable Resources								
\$0	7,560	69.7	4,159	71.2	1,003	54.0	1,663	66.4
1-500	2,337	21.5	1,283	22.0	492	26.5	595	23.8
501-1,000	567	5.2	240	4.1	202	10.9	161	6.4
1,001-1,500	204	1.9	87	1.5	76	4.1	47	1.9
1,501-1,750	60	0.6	29	0.5	19	1.0	12	0.5
1,751-2,000	47	0.4	18	0.3	22	1.2	9	0.4
2,001-3,000	57	0.5	13	0.2	35	1.9	14	0.6
3,001+	20	0.2	9	0.1	8	0.4	3	0.1
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	1,480	13.6	599	10.3	40	2.1	0	0.0
>0-25%	1,037	9.6	756	12.9	25	1.3	17	0.7
26-50	1,812	16.7	1,374	23.5	90	4.9	234	9.3
51-75	2,534	23.3	1,406	24.1	458	24.7	948	37.9
76-100	2,739	25.2	1,005	17.2	967	52.1	984	39.3
101-125	974	9.0	563	9.6	217	11.7	240	9.6
126-130	91	0.8	58	1.0	14	0.7	25	1.0
131-150	111	1.0	48	0.8	30	1.6	32	1.3
151+	76	0.7	30	0.5	15	0.8	24	1.0
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	3,237	29.8	1,613	27.6	202	10.9	205	8.2
>0-25%	2,518	23.2	1,594	27.3	315	17.0	547	21.8
26-50	2,485	22.9	1,328	22.8	543	29.3	844	33.7
51-75	1,617	14.9	873	15.0	426	22.9	564	22.5
76-100	583	5.4	363	6.2	158	8.5	208	8.3
101-125	51	0.5	22	0.4	11	0.6	21	0.8
126-130	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
131-150	10	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.2
151+	9	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.1
Not Applicable ^b	341	3.1	36	0.6	198	10.7	107	4.3

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Countable Gross and Net Income, Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
	Number (000)	Percent	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	4,638	100.0	2,234	100.0	1,761	100.0	1,229	100.0	609	100.0	383	100.0
Gross Countable Income														
\$0	1,480	13.6	871	18.8	253	11.3	173	9.8	115	9.4	43	7.1	25	6.5
1-199	595	5.5	289	6.2	145	6.5	89	5.0	48	3.9	19	3.1	7	1.7
200-399	1,199	11.0	484	10.4	324	14.5	220	12.5	116	9.5	39	6.4	15	4.0
400-599	2,372	21.9	1,453	31.3	432	19.3	257	14.6	150	12.2	58	9.5	23	6.0
600-799	1,961	18.1	1,151	24.8	325	14.5	258	14.6	138	11.2	54	8.9	36	9.4
800-999	1,151	10.6	297	6.4	378	16.9	230	13.1	146	11.9	64	10.6	36	9.3
1,000+	2,094	19.3	94	2.0	378	16.9	534	30.3	515	41.9	331	54.4	241	63.0
Net Countable Income														
\$0	3,237	29.8	1,639	35.3	700	31.3	464	26.4	276	22.5	105	17.2	53	13.8
1-199	1,879	17.3	904	19.5	434	19.4	287	16.3	157	12.8	69	11.3	28	7.4
200-399	1,959	18.1	1,032	22.3	361	16.1	293	16.7	170	13.9	68	11.1	35	9.1
400-599	1,461	13.5	587	12.7	343	15.4	256	14.5	162	13.2	68	11.2	44	11.6
600-799	812	7.5	141	3.0	236	10.5	188	10.7	145	11.8	64	10.5	38	9.8
800-999	489	4.5	18	0.4	91	4.1	155	8.8	119	9.7	69	11.3	37	9.6
1,000+	676	6.2	7	0.2	55	2.5	109	6.2	194	15.8	164	26.9	146	38.0
Not Applicable ^a	341	3.1	309	6.7	15	0.7	8	0.4	5	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.6
Countable Resources														
\$0	7,560	69.7	3,263	70.3	1,571	70.3	1,225	69.6	847	68.9	404	66.4	250	65.4
1-500	2,337	21.5	899	19.4	487	21.8	413	23.4	291	23.7	153	25.2	95	24.8
501-1,000	567	5.2	284	6.1	100	4.5	74	4.2	55	4.5	29	4.8	25	6.5
1,001-1,500	204	1.9	100	2.2	32	1.4	26	1.5	22	1.8	15	2.5	8	2.0
1,501-1,750	60	0.6	25	0.5	14	0.6	12	0.7	5	0.4	2	0.3	2	0.6
1,751-2,000	47	0.4	24	0.5	11	0.5	6	0.3	4	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.2
2,001-3,000	57	0.5	34	0.7	15	0.7	3	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.4
3,001 +	20	0.2	10	0.2	3	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.1
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	1,480	13.6	871	18.8	253	11.3	173	9.8	115	9.4	43	7.1	25	6.5
>0-25%	1,037	9.6	280	6.0	252	11.3	230	13.1	166	13.5	72	11.8	37	9.7
26-50	1,812	16.7	480	10.3	399	17.8	405	23.0	283	23.0	138	22.6	108	28.2
51-75	2,534	23.3	1,032	22.3	561	25.1	405	23.0	283	23.0	145	23.8	108	28.1
76-100	2,739	25.2	1,540	33.2	445	19.9	329	18.7	227	18.5	133	21.8	65	16.9
101-125	974	9.0	324	7.0	239	10.7	178	10.1	132	10.7	68	11.2	32	8.4
126-130	91	0.8	26	0.6	24	1.1	19	1.1	12	0.9	4	0.7	5	1.4
131-150	111	1.0	50	1.1	28	1.3	18	1.0	8	0.7	5	0.7	2	0.6
151+	76	0.7	34	0.7	34	1.5	3	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.2	0	0.1
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	3,237	29.8	1,639	35.3	700	31.3	464	26.4	276	22.5	105	17.2	53	13.8
>0-25%	2,518	23.2	894	19.3	544	24.4	487	27.6	328	26.7	165	27.0	102	26.5
26-50	2,485	22.9	1,016	21.9	486	21.8	415	23.6	303	24.6	156	25.5	110	28.7
51-75	1,617	14.9	599	12.9	334	14.9	266	15.1	215	17.5	120	19.8	83	21.8
76-100	583	5.4	154	3.3	118	5.3	121	6.9	99	8.1	59	9.8	32	8.2
101-125	51	0.5	20	0.4	24	1.1	-	-	3	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.4
126-130	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	10	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	-	-
151+	9	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Applicable ^a	341	3.1	309	6.7	15	0.7	8	0.4	5	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.6

^a Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-5. Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Average Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Average Countable Resources, and Average Benefit of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent) ^a	Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources	
Total	10,854	100.0	648	319	58.2	27.0	137	451	209
Household Composition									
Children	5,838	53.8	768	397	55.0	27.3	114	395	300
School Age	4,379	40.4	826	441	56.6	29.3	119	396	315
Preschool Age	3,135	28.9	752	378	51.9	24.9	102	371	323
No Children	5,016	46.2	508	222	62.0	26.7	164	510	103
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	690	359	80.8	40.5	279	607	87
No Elderly Individuals	8,997	82.9	639	311	53.6	24.5	108	397	234
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	2,505	23.1	802	445	78.2	40.0	132	392	145
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,349	76.9	602	282	52.2	23.2	139	472	228
Household Size									
1	4,638	42.7	462	185	59.4	23.7	151	507	97
2	2,234	20.6	614	284	59.0	27.3	117	395	192
3	1,761	16.2	730	362	55.9	27.7	120	393	286
4	1,229	11.3	880	485	55.9	30.9	116	375	355
5	609	5.6	1,083	637	58.9	34.6	204	606	403
6	236	2.2	1,223	763	58.1	36.2	108	321	488
7	91	0.8	1,220	761	51.5	32.1	168	496	563
8+	56	0.5	1,635	1112	58.5	39.7	144	362	640

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-6. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Type of Countable Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households With:					
	Total ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0
Countable Earned Income	3,180	29.3	2,621	44.9	75	4.0	262	10.5
Wages and Salaries	2,837	26.1	2,381	40.8	54	2.9	231	9.2
Self-Employment	370	3.4	271	4.6	18	1.0	28	1.1
Other Earned Income	33	0.3	18	0.3	4	0.2	5	0.2
Countable Unearned Income	7,393	68.1	3,631	62.2	1,794	96.6	2,502	99.9
TANF	1,575	14.5	1,533	26.3	48	2.6	296	11.8
General Assistance	655	6.0	184	3.1	100	5.4	121	4.8
Supplemental Security Income	2,872	26.5	779	13.3	1,038	55.9	1,874	74.8
Social Security	2,506	23.1	537	9.2	1,259	67.8	1,125	44.9
Unemployment Income	204	1.9	148	2.5	6	0.3	9	0.4
Veterans' Benefits	97	0.9	22	0.4	45	2.4	43	1.7
Workers' Compensation	39	0.4	25	0.4	4	0.2	27	1.1
Other Government Benefits ^c	67	0.6	22	0.4	32	1.7	17	0.7
Household Contributions	392	3.6	283	4.8	34	1.8	33	1.3
Household Deemed Income	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Loans	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,049	9.7	1,024	17.5	14	0.7	179	7.2
State Diversion Payments	13	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.1
Energy Assistance Income	5	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	0	0.0
Wage Supplementation	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Unearned Income ^d	375	3.5	197	3.4	128	6.9	48	1.9
TANF or GA Income	2,218	20.4	1,705	29.2	147	7.9	412	16.4
TANF and Earnings	290	2.7	286	4.9	2	0.1	25	1.0
TANF and SSI	299	2.8	295	5.0	24	1.3	277	11.0
TANF or SSI or GA	4,636	42.7	2,148	36.8	1,104	59.5	1,908	76.2
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	512	4.7	420	7.2	25	1.4	194	7.7
TANF and Child Support	107	1.0	106	1.8	4	0.2	33	1.3
SSI and Social Security	1,101	10.1	189	3.2	581	31.3	548	21.9
SSI or Social Security	4,277	39.4	1,126	19.3	1,715	92.4	2,450	97.8
SSI and Earnings	210	1.9	132	2.3	21	1.1	189	7.6
GA and Earnings	46	0.4	30	0.5	3	0.2	9	0.3
Earnings and Child Support	437	4.0	432	7.4	4	0.2	30	1.2
No Countable Income	1,480	13.6	599	10.3	40	2.1	0	0.0

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^c Examples of other government benefits include Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

^d Examples of other unearned income include alimony, foster care payments, and dividends and interest payments.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-7. Average Income, Total Deduction, Food Stamp Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Countable Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Values					
	Total ^a	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^b	Income Source (Dollars) ^c	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^d	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)
Total	10,854	100.0	648	319	-	390	209	2.3
Countable Earned Income	3,180	29.3	1,015	509	864	534	246	3.1
Wages and Salaries	2,837	26.1	1,062	542	909	543	241	3.2
Self-Employment	370	3.4	706	289	434	478	288	2.9
Other Earned Income	33	0.3	671	283	307	442	231	2.4
Countable Unearned Income	7,393	68.1	698	355	579	373	188	2.2
TANF	1,575	14.5	664	341	386	350	293	3.1
General Assistance	655	6.0	489	205	250	329	171	1.7
Supplemental Security Income	2,872	26.5	739	409	450	352	129	1.8
Social Security	2,506	23.1	781	425	605	377	106	1.6
Unemployment Income	204	1.9	894	520	682	397	224	2.9
Veterans' Benefits	97	0.9	776	438	353	390	111	1.7
Workers' Compensation	39	0.4	905	516	615	408	189	2.6
Other Government Benefits ^e	67	0.6	863	486	332	393	124	1.9
Household Contributions	392	3.6	537	232	205	370	274	2.6
Household Deemed Income	3	0.0	525	267	420	310	161	1.6
Educational Loans	4	0.0	992	512	271	501	331	3.8
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,049	9.7	855	478	285	412	287	3.4
State Diversion Payments	13	0.1	649	289	155	381	213	2.2
Energy Assistance Income	5	0.0	942	602	290	346	68	1.8
Wage Supplementation	3	0.0	589	363	401	232	143	1.9
Other Unearned Income ^f	375	3.5	784	394	260	428	196	2.3
TANF or GA Income	2,218	20.4	610	298	348	344	257	2.7
TANF and Earnings	290	2.7	990	548	912	452	265	3.4
TANF and SSI	299	2.8	1,036	720	872	320	229	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA	4,636	42.7	657	330	445	350	184	2.1
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	512	4.7	1,079	634	992	459	226	3.2
TANF and Child Support	107	1.0	852	521	463	347	298	3.6
SSI and Social Security	1,101	10.1	726	408	671	339	100	1.5
SSI or Social Security	4,277	39.4	767	419	657	370	123	1.8
SSI and Earnings	210	1.9	1,279	844	1,078	456	171	3.3
GA and Earnings	46	0.4	992	539	817	477	228	3.0
Earnings and Child Support	437	4.0	1,238	715	1,172	531	238	3.6
No Countable Income	1,480	13.6	0	0	0	252	250	1.8

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Average value of specified source over households with income from source.

^d Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^e Examples of other government benefits include Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

^f Examples of other unearned income include alimony, foster care payments, and dividends and interest payments.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0
Countable Earned Income								
\$0	7,674	70.7	3,216	55.1	1,781	96.0	2,243	89.5
1-199	343	3.2	172	2.9	23	1.2	73	2.9
200-399	347	3.2	241	4.1	17	0.9	43	1.7
400-599	416	3.8	316	5.4	14	0.8	30	1.2
600-799	436	4.0	360	6.2	8	0.4	35	1.4
800-999	427	3.9	365	6.2	5	0.3	24	1.0
1,000+	1,210	11.1	1,168	20.0	8	0.4	58	2.3
Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	3,461	31.9	2,207	37.8	62	3.4	3	0.1
1-199	760	7.0	541	9.3	21	1.1	17	0.7
200-399	1,318	12.1	961	16.5	78	4.2	60	2.4
400-599	2,315	21.3	832	14.3	646	34.8	1,000	39.9
600-799	1,648	15.2	522	8.9	621	33.4	716	28.6
800-999	749	6.9	335	5.7	290	15.6	338	13.5
1,000+	603	5.6	439	7.5	139	7.5	371	14.8
Countable TANF Income								
\$0	9,278	85.5	4,305	73.7	1,808	97.4	2,209	88.2
1-199	314	2.9	303	5.2	16	0.9	94	3.8
200-399	629	5.8	607	10.4	23	1.2	126	5.0
400-599	407	3.8	397	6.8	7	0.4	51	2.0
600-799	152	1.4	152	2.6	2	0.1	10	0.4
800-999	54	0.5	54	0.9	1	0.0	9	0.3
1,000+	19	0.2	19	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.3
Countable GA Income								
\$0	10,199	94.0	5,654	96.9	1,756	94.6	2,384	95.2
1-199	274	2.5	44	0.8	68	3.6	85	3.4
200-399	281	2.6	69	1.2	29	1.5	22	0.9
400-599	60	0.6	39	0.7	2	0.1	9	0.4
600-799	26	0.2	24	0.4	1	0.0	2	0.1
800-999	8	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+	5	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
Countable TANF or GA Income								
\$0	8,636	79.6	4,132	70.8	1,710	92.1	2,093	83.6
1-199	578	5.3	340	5.8	83	4.5	175	7.0
200-399	906	8.3	670	11.5	50	2.7	145	5.8
400-599	467	4.3	436	7.5	10	0.5	61	2.4
600-799	179	1.6	177	3.0	3	0.1	12	0.5
800-999	63	0.6	60	1.0	1	0.1	10	0.4
1,000+	25	0.2	22	0.4	1	0.0	9	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
\$0	7,982	73.5	5,059	86.7	818	44.1	631	25.2
1-199	696	6.4	99	1.7	371	20.0	333	13.3
200-399	375	3.5	70	1.2	183	9.9	197	7.9
400-599	1,294	11.9	437	7.5	306	16.5	995	39.7
600-799	332	3.1	81	1.4	115	6.2	223	8.9
800-999	90	0.8	22	0.4	54	2.9	45	1.8
1,000+	85	0.8	70	1.2	8	0.4	81	3.2
Maximum for 1 Person ^b ..	623	5.7	194	3.3	149	8.0	477	19.1
Maximum for 2 Persons ^c ..	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0
Countable Social Security								
\$0	8,348	76.9	5,301	90.8	597	32.2	1,380	55.1
1-199	116	1.1	59	1.0	41	2.2	41	1.6
200-399	379	3.5	104	1.8	179	9.6	167	6.7
400-599	829	7.6	130	2.2	436	23.5	364	14.5
600-799	715	6.6	103	1.8	370	19.9	332	13.2
800-999	295	2.7	57	1.0	157	8.4	134	5.3
1,000+	171	1.6	85	1.4	77	4.1	88	3.5
Other Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	8,722	80.4	4,207	72.1	1,599	86.2	2,162	86.3
1-199	848	7.8	568	9.7	155	8.3	153	6.1
200-399	637	5.9	536	9.2	56	3.0	88	3.5
400-599	317	2.9	258	4.4	26	1.4	46	1.9
600-799	146	1.3	117	2.0	10	0.5	24	1.0
800-999	91	0.8	71	1.2	4	0.2	19	0.8
1,000+	89	0.8	80	1.4	5	0.3	12	0.5

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b The fiscal year 2005 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is \$579. The number shown is the number of households where one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

^c The fiscal year 2005 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is \$869. The number shown is the number of households where two persons receive an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than two persons.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Dependent Care			Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	3,165	29.2	490	4.5	12.1	7,432	68.5	19.7	479	4.4	162	1.5
Household Composition														
Children	5,838	100.0	2,618	44.8	490	8.4	12.1	4,167	71.4	28.5	73	1.3	113	1.9
School Age	4,379	100.0	1,960	44.8	322	7.3	7.1	3,157	72.1	28.5	67	1.5	92	2.1
Preschool Age	3,135	100.0	1,505	48.0	362	11.5	11.2	2,191	69.9	29.5	18	0.6	61	1.9
No Children	5,016	100.0	547	10.9	0	0.0	-	3,265	65.1	8.6	406	8.1	49	1.0
Elderly Individuals	1,856	100.0	71	3.8	0	0.0	20.1	1,285	69.2	0.2	269	14.5	4	0.2
No Elderly Individuals	8,997	100.0	3,095	34.4	490	5.4	12.1	6,147	68.3	23.8	210	2.3	158	1.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	2,505	100.0	256	10.2	23	0.9	9.5	1,848	73.8	0.2	218	8.7	44	1.8
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,349	100.0	2,909	34.8	468	5.6	12.2	5,584	66.9	26.2	261	3.1	118	1.4
Countable Income Source														
Gross Income	9,374	100.0	3,165	33.8	481	5.1	12.2	6,884	73.4	17.5	479	5.1	159	1.7
No Gross Income	1,480	100.0	-	-	10	0.7	7.6	548	37.0	47.6	0	0.0	3	0.2
Net Income	7,276	100.0	2,630	36.2	416	5.7	12.4	5,317	73.1	12.5	419	5.8	124	1.7
No Net Income	3,237	100.0	527	16.3	75	2.3	10.3	2,115	65.4	38.0	61	1.9	38	1.2
Not Applicable ^c	341	100.0	8	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned Income	3,180	100.0	3,165	99.5	441	13.9	12.9	2,350	73.9	28.6	35	1.1	105	3.3
No Earned Income	7,674	100.0	-	-	50	0.7	4.7	5,082	66.2	15.6	444	5.8	58	0.7
Unearned Income	7,393	100.0	1,185	16.0	207	2.8	9.1	5,367	72.6	13.6	475	6.4	93	1.3
No Unearned Income	3,461	100.0	1,980	57.2	284	8.2	14.3	2,065	59.7	35.6	4	0.1	69	2.0
TANF Income	1,575	100.0	289	18.4	40	2.6	5.2	1,149	72.9	26.8	13	0.8	10	0.7
No TANF Income	9,278	100.0	2,876	31.0	450	4.9	12.7	6,284	67.7	18.4	467	5.0	152	1.6
GA Income	655	100.0	45	6.9	3	0.5	4.0	477	72.8	17.0	10	1.5	2	0.3
No GA Income	10,199	100.0	3,120	30.6	487	4.8	12.2	6,956	68.2	19.9	469	4.6	160	1.6
SSI	2,872	100.0	202	7.0	19	0.7	10.1	2,011	70.0	0.2	100	3.5	25	0.9
No SSI	7,982	100.0	2,964	37.1	472	5.9	12.2	5,422	67.9	27.0	379	4.7	137	1.7
Social Security Income	2,506	100.0	185	7.4	14	0.6	9.2	1,837	73.3	2.0	421	16.8	33	1.3
No Social Security Income ...	8,348	100.0	2,980	35.7	477	5.7	12.2	5,595	67.0	25.5	58	0.7	129	1.5
Food Stamp Benefit														
Minimum Benefit	570	100.0	97	17.1	4	0.7	33.2	237	41.6	0.9	100	17.5	4	0.7
Maximum Benefit	3,357	100.0	531	15.8	76	2.3	10.1	2,124	63.3	37.9	61	1.8	38	1.1

^a Percent of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^c Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-10. Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income ^a		Dependent Care ^b		Excess Shelter ^c		Medical ^b		Child Support ^c	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	10,854	52	174	7	139	186	263	6	137	3	208
Household Composition											
Children	5,838	85	190	12	139	189	264	1	98	4	222
School Age	4,379	89	199	11	145	193	267	1	98	5	219
Preschool Age	3,135	93	194	16	141	182	258	1	87	5	243
No Children	5,016	11	93	0	1	181	262	13	143	2	176
Elderly Individuals	1,856	4	95	0	168	197	254	24	147	0	112
No Elderly Individuals ..	8,997	61	175	8	139	184	265	3	124	4	210
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^d	2,505	13	124	1	155	211	274	11	123	3	157
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,349	64	178	8	138	178	259	5	148	3	227
Countable Income Source											
Gross Income	9,374	61	174	7	139	197	259	7	137	4	210
No Gross Income	1,480	0	0	1	105	115	311	0	31	0	113
Net Income	7,276	71	196	8	139	167	229	7	116	4	206
No Net Income	3,237	10	61	3	134	227	348	5	276	3	212
Not Applicable ^e	341	60	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income	3,180	173	174	20	144	192	258	2	178	8	240
No Earned Income	7,674	0	0	1	87	183	265	8	133	1	149
Unearned Income	7,393	25	147	4	133	197	259	9	136	3	205
No Unearned Income	3,461	108	189	12	142	163	272	0	179	4	211
TANF Income	1,575	23	125	2	80	190	256	1	81	1	141
No TANF Income	9,278	58	178	7	144	185	264	7	138	4	212
GA Income	655	8	121	1	110	179	245	2	156	0	97
No GA Income	10,199	55	174	7	139	186	264	7	136	3	209
SSI	2,872	10	129	1	161	198	253	5	135	1	134
No SSI	7,982	66	177	8	138	182	267	7	137	4	221
Social Security Income	2,506	9	107	1	164	205	264	25	136	2	151
No Social Security Income	8,348	65	178	8	138	180	262	1	141	4	222
Food Stamp Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	570	29	167	1	132	52	124	16	91	1	181
Maximum Benefit	3,357	10	62	3	134	228	348	5	276	3	212

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 371,415 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 371,415 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^d Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^e Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0	3,180	100.0
Total Deduction										
\$0-117	30	0.3	29	0.5	–	–	0	0.0	2	0.1
118-133	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
134	1,962	18.1	774	13.3	281	15.2	347	13.8	1	0.0
135-150	140	1.3	53	0.9	35	1.9	41	1.6	40	1.3
151-200	685	6.3	359	6.2	155	8.3	227	9.1	100	3.1
201-250	631	5.8	269	4.6	166	9.0	210	8.4	118	3.7
251-300	776	7.1	354	6.1	189	10.2	232	9.3	167	5.2
301-350	801	7.4	424	7.3	141	7.6	216	8.6	225	7.1
351-400	792	7.3	455	7.8	122	6.6	191	7.6	275	8.6
401-450	681	6.3	391	6.7	103	5.6	180	7.2	262	8.3
451-500	629	5.8	364	6.2	105	5.7	165	6.6	248	7.8
501+	3,421	31.5	2,364	40.5	359	19.3	589	23.5	1,735	54.5
Not Applicable ^b	305	2.8	0	0.0	198	10.7	107	4.3	7	0.2
Earned Income Deduction										
None	7,317	67.4	3,220	55.2	1,561	84.1	2,102	83.9	7	0.2
\$1-50	417	3.8	226	3.9	21	1.1	80	3.2	417	13.1
51-100	464	4.3	335	5.7	24	1.3	48	1.9	464	14.6
101-150	551	5.1	440	7.5	11	0.6	40	1.6	551	17.3
151-200	537	4.9	460	7.9	7	0.4	32	1.3	537	16.9
201-250	490	4.5	469	8.0	5	0.2	25	1.0	490	15.4
251-300	316	2.9	303	5.2	1	0.1	15	0.6	316	9.9
301+	390	3.6	386	6.6	1	0.0	15	0.6	390	12.3
Not Applicable ^c	371	3.4	0	0.0	225	12.1	147	5.9	7	0.2
Dependent Care Deduction										
None	9,956	91.7	5,312	91.0	1,631	87.9	2,335	93.2	2,723	85.6
\$1-50	105	1.0	105	1.8	0	0.0	4	0.2	84	2.6
51-100	100	0.9	100	1.7	–	–	5	0.2	88	2.8
101-150	85	0.8	85	1.5	–	–	2	0.1	80	2.5
151-200	123	1.1	123	2.1	0	0.0	7	0.3	115	3.6
201+	77	0.7	77	1.3	0	0.0	5	0.2	74	2.3
Not Applicable ^d	407	3.8	36	0.6	225	12.1	147	5.9	16	0.5
Medical Deduction										
None	9,967	91.8	5,729	98.1	1,362	73.4	2,140	85.4	3,129	98.4
\$1-25	61	0.6	8	0.1	30	1.6	32	1.3	5	0.2
26-50	142	1.3	30	0.5	72	3.9	73	2.9	10	0.3
51-75	46	0.4	8	0.1	27	1.5	19	0.8	3	0.1
76-100	33	0.3	6	0.1	17	0.9	16	0.6	3	0.1
101-150	76	0.7	9	0.2	45	2.4	34	1.4	3	0.1
151-200	31	0.3	4	0.1	22	1.2	10	0.4	1	0.0
201-300	35	0.3	4	0.1	25	1.3	10	0.4	2	0.1
301+	56	0.5	5	0.1	32	1.7	24	1.0	8	0.3
Not Applicable ^d	407	3.8	36	0.6	225	12.1	147	5.9	16	0.5
Child Support Deduction										
None	10,284	94.7	5,689	97.4	1,627	87.6	2,314	92.4	3,059	96.2
\$1-50	26	0.2	16	0.3	1	0.1	10	0.4	11	0.3
51-100	28	0.3	18	0.3	1	0.1	12	0.5	15	0.5
101-150	21	0.2	14	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.2	12	0.4
151-200	19	0.2	14	0.2	–	–	6	0.2	13	0.4
201-250	17	0.2	13	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	13	0.4
251-300	15	0.1	13	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	12	0.4
301+	35	0.3	26	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.2	29	0.9
Not Applicable ^e	407	3.8	36	0.6	225	12.1	147	5.9	16	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Excess Shelter Deduction										
None	3,080	28.4	1,635	28.0	373	20.1	550	21.9	813	25.6
\$1-50	563	5.2	310	5.3	123	6.6	157	6.3	177	5.6
51-100	706	6.5	355	6.1	167	9.0	197	7.9	207	6.5
101-150	766	7.1	385	6.6	178	9.6	209	8.4	208	6.5
151-200	828	7.6	421	7.2	162	8.7	219	8.7	250	7.8
201-250	779	7.2	440	7.5	121	6.5	195	7.8	247	7.8
251-300	687	6.3	383	6.6	103	5.6	170	6.8	224	7.1
301-350	560	5.2	299	5.1	106	5.7	156	6.2	183	5.8
351-387	387	3.6	209	3.6	60	3.2	110	4.4	125	3.9
388	1,465	13.5	1,185	20.3	2	0.1	4	0.2	673	21.2
389+	691	6.4	180	3.1	264	14.2	430	17.2	57	1.8
Not Applicable ^e	341	3.1	36	0.6	198	10.7	107	4.3	16	0.5
No Deduction	3,080	28.4	1,635	28.0	373	20.1	550	21.9	813	25.6
Deduction Less Than Cap ^f	5,281	48.7	2,804	48.0	1,019	54.9	1,414	56.5	1,623	51.0
Deduction Equal to Cap	1,467	13.5	1,187	20.3	2	0.1	4	0.2	673	21.2
Benefit Less than Maximum										
Benefit	661	6.1	610	10.4	2	0.1	4	0.1	448	14.1
Benefit Equal to Maximum										
Benefit	806	7.4	577	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	226	7.1
Deduction Greater Than Cap	685	6.3	176	3.0	264	14.2	430	17.1	55	1.7

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Deductions are not used in the benefit determination of SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

^c This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.

^d This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.

^e This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

^f Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter deduction.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-12. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period

	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0	3,180	100.0	1,575	100.0
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or less	579	5.3	60	1.0	292	15.7	225	9.0	101	3.2	13	0.8
11 - 25	328	3.0	24	0.4	150	8.1	153	6.1	29	0.9	8	0.5
26 - 50	602	5.5	78	1.3	306	16.5	218	8.7	97	3.0	11	0.7
51 - 75	633	5.8	122	2.1	244	13.2	279	11.1	121	3.8	32	2.0
76 - 100	571	5.3	157	2.7	163	8.8	257	10.3	144	4.5	36	2.3
101 - 150	3,025	27.9	612	10.5	521	28.0	622	24.8	595	18.7	215	13.6
151 - 200	602	5.6	504	8.6	64	3.4	158	6.3	321	10.1	118	7.5
201 - 300	1,983	18.3	1,774	30.4	87	4.7	296	11.8	788	24.8	486	30.8
301 or more	2,529	23.3	2,507	42.9	30	1.6	297	11.9	983	30.9	657	41.7
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	570	5.3	54	0.9	288	15.5	222	8.9	97	3.1	13	0.8
< 25% ^b	947	8.7	339	5.8	363	19.5	359	14.3	277	8.7	61	3.9
25 - 50	1,775	16.4	911	15.6	447	24.1	655	26.1	700	22.0	184	11.7
51 - 75	2,041	18.8	1,359	23.3	299	16.1	624	24.9	880	27.7	374	23.7
76 - 99	2,164	19.9	1,556	26.7	196	10.6	387	15.4	689	21.7	603	38.3
Maximum	3,357	30.9	1,618	27.7	263	14.1	258	10.3	536	16.9	341	21.7
Months in Certification Period												
Average ^c	11	-	9	-	17	-	13	-	8	-	9	-
1	23	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.1
2	34	0.3	17	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.2	4	0.2
3	192	1.8	83	1.4	6	0.3	13	0.5	51	1.6	17	1.1
4	118	1.1	45	0.8	3	0.2	7	0.3	31	1.0	16	1.0
5	144	1.3	110	1.9	4	0.2	19	0.8	44	1.4	33	2.1
6	3,901	35.9	2,891	49.5	184	9.9	564	22.5	1,755	55.2	564	35.8
7	166	1.5	103	1.8	9	0.5	24	1.0	56	1.8	29	1.8
8	54	0.5	33	0.6	2	0.1	9	0.3	18	0.6	11	0.7
9	48	0.4	31	0.5	3	0.1	4	0.2	14	0.4	12	0.8
10	49	0.5	27	0.5	6	0.3	7	0.3	10	0.3	14	0.9
11	111	1.0	64	1.1	15	0.8	32	1.3	24	0.8	29	1.8
12	4,757	43.8	2,308	39.5	987	53.2	1,296	51.7	1,107	34.8	800	50.8
13+	1,235	11.4	106	1.8	631	34.0	519	20.7	56	1.8	39	2.5
Unknown	20	0.2	10	0.2	4	0.2	7	0.3	4	0.1	4	0.3

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

^c Average number of months in certification period. Percent not applicable in this row.

- Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-13. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	546	100.0	10,308	100.0
Initial Certification	4,042	37.2	546	100.0	3,497	33.9
Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service	1,025	9.4	218	39.9	807	7.8
Eligible For But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	269	2.5	44	8.1	224	2.2
Not Eligible For Expedited Service	2,749	25.3	284	52.0	2,466	23.9
Recertification	6,811	62.8	–	–	6,811	66.1
Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service	85	0.8	–	–	85	0.8
Eligible For But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	72	0.7	–	–	72	0.7
Not Eligible For Expedited Service	6,654	61.3	–	–	6,654	64.6

– By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-14. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition

Household Composition	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	10,854	100.0	24,881	100.0	2,267,035	100.0
Children^b	5,838	53.8	19,202	77.2	1,749,233	77.2
Single-Adult Household ^c	3,635	33.5	11,046	44.4	1,056,807	46.6
Male Adult	191	1.8	525	2.1	50,084	2.2
Female Adult	3,445	31.7	10,521	42.3	1,006,723	44.4
Multiple-Adult Household	1,558	14.4	6,778	27.2	543,522	24.0
Married Head Household	1,037	9.6	4,595	18.5	362,103	16.0
Other Multiple-Adult Household	521	4.8	2,183	8.8	181,418	8.0
Children Only	645	5.9	1,378	5.5	148,905	6.6
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	2,409	9.7	161,986	7.1
Living Alone	1,456	13.4	1,456	5.9	101,410	4.5
Not Living Alone	400	3.7	954	3.8	60,575	2.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^d ..	2,505	23.1	5,108	20.5	362,141	16.0
Living Alone	1,386	12.8	1,386	5.6	103,318	4.6
Not Living Alone	1,119	10.3	3,722	15.0	258,823	11.4
Other Households^e	1,722	15.9	1,895	7.6	250,746	11.1
Single-Person Household	1,570	14.5	1,570	6.3	216,072	9.5
Multi-Person Household	152	1.4	325	1.3	34,674	1.5
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^f	838	7.7	1,445	5.8	157,705	7.0
Single-Person Household	551	5.1	551	2.2	76,369	3.4
Multi-Person Household	287	2.6	894	3.6	81,337	3.6
Single-Person Households	4,638	42.7	4,638	18.6	450,550	19.9

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head

^c Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

^d Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^e Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^f These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-15. Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total^c	10,854	100.0	648	319	390	137	209	2.3	11.0
Children^d	5,838	53.8	768	397	429	114	300	3.3	8.6
Single-Adult Household ^e	3,635	33.5	685	341	404	95	291	3.0	8.6
Male Adult	191	1.8	688	334	417	269	263	2.8	9.0
Female Adult	3,445	31.7	684	341	403	85	292	3.1	8.6
Multiple-Adult Household ...	1,558	14.4	1068	617	504	189	349	4.4	8.4
Married Head Household ..	1,037	9.6	1120	643	529	223	349	4.4	8.4
Other Multiple-Adult Household	521	4.8	966	564	455	121	348	4.2	8.6
Children Only	645	5.9	515	185	393	38	231	2.1	9.1
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	690	359	360	279	87	1.3	16.8
Living Alone	1,456	13.4	625	292	355	273	70	1.0	18.0
Not Living Alone	400	3.7	926	569	376	300	151	2.4	12.5
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^f	2,505	23.1	802	445	377	132	145	2.0	13.5
Living Alone	1,386	12.8	639	273	378	142	75	1.0	16.6
Not Living Alone	1,119	10.3	1004	641	376	119	231	3.3	9.6
Other Households^g	1,722	15.9	205	60	289	68	146	1.1	8.2
Single-Person Household	1,570	14.5	174	44	276	62	138	1.0	8.3
Multi-Person Household	152	1.4	525	227	419	129	228	2.1	8.0
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^h	838	7.7	345	159	314	60	188	1.7	8.3
Single-Person Household	551	5.1	146	39	262	35	138	1.0	7.8
Multi-Person Household	287	2.6	729	388	414	109	284	3.1	9.4
Single-Person Households	4,638	42.7	462	185	333	151	97	1.0	13.8

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^d Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head

^e Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

^f Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^g Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^h These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-16. Distribution of Participating Households by Countable Income Type and Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Countable Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	10,854	100.0	3,180	100.0	1,480	100.0	1,575	100.0	655	100.0	2,872	100.0	2,506	100.0
Children^b	5,838	53.8	2,621	82.4	599	40.5	1,533	97.3	184	28.0	779	27.1	537	21.4
Single-Adult Household ^c	3,635	33.5	1,397	43.9	408	27.6	1,020	64.7	118	17.9	501	17.5	338	13.5
Male Adult	191	1.8	63	2.0	28	1.9	56	3.6	8	1.2	30	1.0	30	1.2
Female Adult	3,445	31.7	1,333	41.9	380	25.7	963	61.2	110	16.8	471	16.4	308	12.3
Multiple-Adult Household	1,558	14.4	946	29.7	131	8.9	259	16.5	40	6.1	257	9.0	179	7.1
Married Head Household	1,037	9.6	678	21.3	84	5.7	143	9.1	19	2.9	138	4.8	105	4.2
Other Multiple-Adult Household	521	4.8	268	8.4	47	3.2	116	7.4	21	3.1	119	4.2	74	2.9
Children Only	645	5.9	279	8.8	60	4.0	254	16.1	26	4.0	20	0.7	20	0.8
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	75	2.4	40	2.7	48	3.1	100	15.3	1,038	36.1	1,259	50.2
Living Alone	1,456	13.4	37	1.2	35	2.4	0	0.0	74	11.3	819	28.5	998	39.8
Not Living Alone ...	400	3.7	38	1.2	4	0.3	48	3.0	26	3.9	218	7.6	261	10.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^d	2,505	23.1	262	8.3	0	0.0	296	18.8	121	18.5	1,874	65.2	1,125	44.9
Living Alone	1,386	12.8	77	2.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	59	9.0	990	34.5	693	27.7
Not Living Alone ...	1,119	10.3	186	5.8	—	—	295	18.7	62	9.5	883	30.8	432	17.2
Other Households^e	1,722	15.9	396	12.5	842	56.9	37	2.4	309	47.2	—	—	6	0.3
Single-Person	1,570	14.5	314	9.9	803	54.3	31	2.0	298	45.6	—	—	5	0.2
Multi-Person	152	1.4	82	2.6	39	2.6	6	0.4	10	1.6	—	—	1	0.0
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^f	838	7.7	233	7.3	382	25.8	29	1.8	51	7.8	77	2.7	63	2.5
Single-Person Household	551	5.1	115	3.6	344	23.2	4	0.3	37	5.6	7	0.3	8	0.3
Multi-Person Household	287	2.6	118	3.7	38	2.6	24	1.5	14	2.2	70	2.4	55	2.2
Single-Person Households	4,638	42.7	514	16.2	871	58.9	130	8.2	438	66.8	1,811	63.1	1,701	67.9

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head

^c Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

^d Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^e Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^f These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-17. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School Age Children		Preschool Age Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	4,379	100.0	3,135	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	5,838	53.8	5,838	100.0	4,379	100.0	3,135	100.0	109	5.8	918	36.6
School Age	4,379	40.4	4,379	75.0	4,379	100.0	1,677	53.5	100	5.4	797	31.8
Preschool Age	3,135	28.9	3,135	53.7	1,677	38.3	3,135	100.0	20	1.1	336	13.4
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	109	1.9	100	2.3	20	0.6	1,856	100.0	53	2.1
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	2,505	23.1	918	15.7	797	18.2	336	10.7	53	2.8	2,505	100.0
Countable Income Source and Resources												
Gross Income	9,374	86.4	5,239	89.7	3,983	90.9	2,782	88.7	1,816	97.9	2,504	100.0
No Gross Income	1,480	13.6	599	10.3	397	9.1	353	11.3	40	2.1	0	0.0
Net Income	7,276	67.0	4,189	71.8	3,270	74.7	2,191	69.9	1,456	78.5	2,192	87.5
No Net Income	3,237	29.8	1,613	27.6	1,086	24.8	923	29.4	202	10.9	205	8.2
Not Applicable ^b	341	3.1	36	0.6	24	0.5	22	0.7	198	10.7	107	4.3
Earned Income	3,180	29.3	2,621	44.9	1,963	44.8	1,506	48.1	75	4.0	262	10.5
Unearned Income	7,393	68.1	3,631	62.2	2,847	65.0	1,804	57.5	1,794	96.6	2,502	99.9
TANF Income	1,575	14.5	1,533	26.3	1,109	25.3	834	26.6	48	2.6	296	11.8
GA Income	655	6.0	184	3.1	153	3.5	79	2.5	100	5.4	121	4.8
SSI	2,872	26.5	779	13.3	683	15.6	282	9.0	1,038	55.9	1,874	74.8
Social Security Income	2,506	23.1	537	9.2	483	11.0	166	5.3	1,259	67.8	1,125	44.9
Countable Resources	3,293	30.3	1,679	28.8	1,312	29.9	861	27.5	853	46.0	842	33.6
Deductions												
Total Deduction	10,520	96.9	5,810	99.5	4,361	99.6	3,118	99.5	1,658	89.3	2,398	95.7
Earned Income Deduction	3,165	29.2	2,618	44.8	1,960	44.8	1,505	48.0	71	3.8	256	10.2
Dependent Care Deduction	490	4.5	490	8.4	322	7.3	362	11.5	0	0.0	23	0.9
Excess Shelter Deduction	7,432	68.5	4,167	71.4	3,157	72.1	2,191	69.9	1,285	69.2	1,848	73.8
Medical Deduction	479	4.4	73	1.3	67	1.5	18	0.6	269	14.5	218	8.7
Child Support Deduction	162	1.5	113	1.9	92	2.1	61	1.9	4	0.2	44	1.8
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	579	5.3	60	1.0	42	1.0	19	0.6	292	15.7	225	9.0
11-100	2,135	19.7	382	6.5	280	6.4	151	4.8	863	46.5	907	36.2
101-200	3,627	33.4	1,116	19.1	754	17.2	531	16.9	585	31.5	780	31.1
201-300	1,983	18.3	1,774	30.4	1,170	26.7	910	29.0	87	4.7	296	11.8
301 or More	2,529	23.3	2,507	42.9	2,133	48.7	1,525	48.6	30	1.6	297	11.9
Minimum Benefit	570	5.3	54	0.9	38	0.9	17	0.5	288	15.5	222	8.9
Maximum Benefit	3,357	30.9	1,618	27.7	1,087	24.8	927	29.6	263	14.1	258	10.3
Household Size												
1	4,638	42.7	230	3.9	98	2.2	132	4.2	1,456	78.4	1,386	55.3
2	2,234	20.6	1,677	28.7	962	22.0	782	24.9	313	16.9	413	16.5
3	1,761	16.2	1,715	29.4	1,304	29.8	859	27.4	49	2.7	287	11.4
4	1,229	11.3	1,224	21.0	1,061	24.2	708	22.6	18	1.0	214	8.5
5	609	5.6	608	10.4	578	13.2	384	12.2	13	0.7	115	4.6
6+	383	3.5	383	6.6	377	8.6	270	8.6	6	0.3	90	3.6

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-18. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households With:					
	Total	Children	School Age Children	Preschool Age Children	Elderly Individuals	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a
Countable Income and Resources						
Gross Income	648	768	826	752	690	802
Net Income ^b	319	397	441	378	359	445
Earned Income	253	427	445	466	18	64
Unearned Income	395	341	381	285	671	738
TANF Income	56	102	102	106	8	39
GA Income	15	12	13	10	8	8
SSI	119	73	86	50	211	369
Social Security Income	140	56	68	30	413	279
Countable Resources	137	114	119	102	279	132
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	58.2	55.0	56.6	51.9	80.8	78.2
Net Income ^b	26.2	27.2	29.1	24.7	36.2	38.3
Deductions						
Total Deduction ^c	390	429	438	435	360	377
Earned Income Deduction ^d	52	85	89	93	4	13
Over Households With Deduction	174	190	199	194	95	124
Dependent Care Deduction ^e	7	12	11	16	0	1
Over Households With Deduction	139	139	145	141	168	155
Excess Shelter Deduction ^f	186	189	193	182	197	211
Over Households With Deduction	263	264	267	258	254	274
Medical Deduction ^e	6	1	1	1	24	11
Over Households With Deduction	137	98	98	87	147	123
Child Support Deduction ^f	3	4	5	5	0	3
Over Households With Deduction	208	222	219	243	112	157
Food Stamp Benefit	209	300	315	323	87	145
Household Size	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	1.3	2.0
Certification Period	11.0	8.6	8.7	8.4	16.8	13.5

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

^c Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 371,415 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 371,415 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^f Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-19. Distribution of Participating Households With Countable Earned and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Countable Income Type							
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	3,180	100.0	7,393	100.0	1,575	100.0	655	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	5,838	53.8	2,621	82.4	3,631	49.1	1,533	97.3	184	28.0
School Age	4,379	40.4	1,963	61.7	2,847	38.5	1,109	70.4	153	23.3
Preschool Age	3,135	28.9	1,506	47.4	1,804	24.4	834	52.9	79	12.1
Elderly Individuals	1,856	17.1	75	2.4	1,794	24.3	48	3.1	100	15.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	2,505	23.1	262	8.3	2,502	33.8	296	18.8	121	18.5
Countable Income Source and Resources										
Gross Income	9,374	86.4	3,180	100.0	7,393	100.0	1,575	100.0	655	100.0
No Gross Income ^b	1,480	13.6	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Net Income	7,276	67.0	2,633	82.8	5,724	77.4	1,210	76.8	420	64.2
No Net Income	3,237	29.8	531	16.7	1,333	18.0	338	21.5	232	35.4
Not Applicable ^c	341	3.1	16	0.5	337	4.6	27	1.7	3	0.5
Earned Income	3,180	29.3	3,180	100.0	1,199	16.2	290	18.4	46	7.0
Unearned Income	7,393	68.1	1,199	37.7	7,393	100.0	1,575	100.0	655	100.0
TANF Income	1,575	14.5	290	9.1	1,575	21.3	1,575	100.0	12	1.9
GA Income	655	6.0	46	1.4	655	8.9	12	0.8	655	100.0
SSI Income	2,872	26.5	210	6.6	2,872	38.8	299	19.0	160	24.5
Social Security Income	2,506	23.1	192	6.0	2,506	33.9	120	7.6	79	12.0
Countable Resources	3,293	30.3	1,180	37.1	2,371	32.1	263	16.7	91	13.8
Deductions										
Total Deduction	10,520	96.9	3,171	99.7	7,061	95.5	1,552	98.5	652	99.5
Earned Income Deduction	3,165	29.2	3,165	99.5	1,185	16.0	289	18.4	45	6.9
Dependent Care Deduction	490	4.5	441	13.9	207	2.8	40	2.6	3	0.5
Excess Shelter Deduction	7,432	68.5	2,350	73.9	5,367	72.6	1,149	72.9	477	72.8
Medical Deduction	479	4.4	35	1.1	475	6.4	13	0.8	10	1.5
Child Support Deduction	162	1.5	105	3.3	93	1.3	10	0.7	2	0.3
Food Stamp Benefit										
\$10 or Less	579	5.3	101	3.2	548	7.4	13	0.8	31	4.7
11-100	2,135	19.7	391	12.3	1,928	26.1	87	5.5	97	14.8
101-200	3,627	33.4	916	28.8	2,167	29.3	332	21.1	370	56.5
201-300	1,983	18.3	788	24.8	1,230	16.6	486	30.8	82	12.5
301 or More	2,529	23.3	983	30.9	1,519	20.5	657	41.7	75	11.5
Minimum Benefit	570	5.3	97	3.1	540	7.3	13	0.8	31	4.7
Maximum Benefit	3,357	30.9	536	16.9	1,452	19.6	341	21.7	235	35.8
Household Size										
1	4,638	42.7	514	16.2	3,405	46.1	130	8.2	438	66.8
2	2,234	20.6	719	22.6	1,533	20.7	512	32.5	106	16.2
3	1,761	16.2	777	24.4	1,100	14.9	433	27.5	44	6.6
4	1,229	11.3	606	19.0	751	10.2	275	17.5	37	5.6
5	609	5.6	343	10.8	372	5.0	128	8.2	19	2.9
6+	383	3.5	221	7.0	233	3.2	97	6.2	12	1.8

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Some states allow child support expenses to be subtracted before gross income is calculated. As a result, it is possible to have countable income but no gross income.

^c Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-20. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Countable Earned and Unearned Income

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households With:				
	Total	Countable Earned Income	Countable Unearned Income	Countable TANF Income	Countable GA Income
Countable Income and Resources					
Gross Income	648	1,015	698	664	489
Net Income ^a	319	509	355	341	205
Earned Income	253	864	118	114	42
Unearned Income	395	151	579	551	447
TANF Income	56	27	82	386	6
GA Income	15	3	22	1	250
SSI	119	30	175	104	116
Social Security Income	140	32	205	36	61
Countable Resources	137	167	147	73	48
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	58.2	75.9	66.3	49.8	49.5
Net Income ^a	26.2	35.9	30.2	23.7	18.7
Deductions					
Total Deduction ^b	390	534	373	350	329
Earned Income Deduction ^c	52	173	25	23	8
Over Households With Deduction	174	174	147	125	121
Dependent Care Deduction ^d	7	20	4	2	1
Over Households With Deduction	139	144	133	80	110
Excess Shelter Deduction ^e	186	192	197	190	179
Over Households With Deduction	263	258	259	256	245
Medical Deduction ^d	6	2	9	1	2
Over Households With Deduction	137	178	136	81	156
Child Support Deduction ^e	3	8	3	1	0
Over Households With Deduction	208	240	205	141	97
Food Stamp Benefit	209	246	188	293	171
Household Size	2.3	3.1	2.2	3.1	1.7
Certification Period	11.0	8.3	12.4	9.4	11.5

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 371,415 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 371,415 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-21. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race of the Household Head

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0	3,180	100.0	1,575	100.0
Race of Household Head												
White	4,938	45.5	2,296	39.3	923	49.8	1,347	53.8	1,404	44.2	475	30.1
African-American	3,397	31.3	1,853	31.7	463	25.0	841	33.6	905	28.5	544	34.6
Hispanic	1,414	13.0	821	14.1	326	17.6	235	9.4	450	14.2	229	14.5
Asian	245	2.3	90	1.5	114	6.2	28	1.1	58	1.8	40	2.5
Native American	124	1.1	80	1.4	11	0.6	23	0.9	35	1.1	26	1.7
Race Unknown	44	0.4	17	0.3	15	0.8	7	0.3	13	0.4	8	0.5
Nonparticipating Household Head^b ..	691	6.4	681	11.7	2	0.1	23	0.9	314	9.9	253	16.1

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b This category includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-22 Distribution of Participating Households by Presence of a Household Member With Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,854	100.0	5,838	100.0	1,856	100.0	2,505	100.0	3,180	100.0	1,575	100.0
Citizenship												
U. S. Born Citizen	10,168	93.7	5,767	98.8	1,412	76.1	2,407	96.1	3,103	97.6	1,547	98.2
Naturalized Citizen	522	4.8	168	2.9	286	15.4	75	3.0	111	3.5	52	3.3
Refugee	89	0.8	48	0.8	18	0.9	5	0.2	26	0.8	22	1.4
Other Noncitizen	586	5.4	309	5.3	202	10.9	83	3.3	221	7.0	66	4.2
Unknown	6	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	286	2.6	286	4.9	11	0.6	34	1.4	175	5.5	62	4.0
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults	556	5.1	556	9.5	2	0.1	9	0.4	309	9.7	196	12.5

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-23. Gender and Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	24,881	100.0	14,701	59.1	10,174	40.9	2,267,035	100.0
Citizenship								
U. S. Born Citizen	23,290	93.6	13,700	55.1	9,586	38.5	2,124,069	93.7
Naturalized Citizen	636	2.6	438	1.8	195	0.8	55,232	2.4
Refugee	187	0.8	107	0.4	81	0.3	17,754	0.8
Other Noncitizen	760	3.1	452	1.8	307	1.2	69,045	3.0
Unknown	9	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	935	0.0
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults^c	1,793	7.2	929	3.7	864	3.5	176,932	7.8
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^d	929	3.7	443	1.8	486	2.0	112,428	5.0
Age								
Child	12,429	50.0	6,228	25.0	6,198	24.9	1,141,671	50.4
Preschool (4 or Less)	4,277	17.2	2,144	8.6	2,133	8.6	416,048	18.4
School Age (5-17)	8,152	32.8	4,084	16.4	4,064	16.3	725,623	32.0
Nonelderly Adult	10,403	41.8	7,065	28.4	3,337	13.4	987,761	43.6
18-35	5,456	21.9	3,994	16.1	1,462	5.9	524,536	23.1
36-59	4,947	19.9	3,071	12.3	1,875	7.5	463,225	20.4
Elderly Individual (60 or More)	2,047	8.2	1,408	5.7	639	2.6	137,469	6.1
Unknown Age	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	133	0.0
Race								
White	10,727	43.1	6,295	25.3	4,428	17.8	949,708	41.9
African-American	8,299	33.4	5,066	20.4	3,230	13.0	766,722	33.8
Hispanic	4,786	19.2	2,745	11.0	2,041	8.2	446,263	19.7
Asian	594	2.4	336	1.3	258	1.0	59,103	2.6
Native American	367	1.5	200	0.8	167	0.7	35,364	1.6
Unknown Race	108	0.4	58	0.2	49	0.2	9,874	0.4

^a Percent of all participants.

^b Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

^c Noncitizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

^d These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-24. Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	24,881	4,638	4,468	5,282	4,914	3,044	1,417	640	477
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	2,528	91	545	674	596	336	153	77	55
3 - 5 years	2,556	48	412	657	691	421	186	89	52
6 - 8 years	2,161	29	267	530	591	381	205	95	63
9 - 11 years	1,955	19	218	465	535	377	176	93	73
Females	14,701	2,747	2,889	3,263	2,807	1,645	759	343	247
0 - 2 years	1,276	44	279	349	308	167	72	33	24
3 - 5 years	1,255	23	219	332	325	198	92	44	22
6 - 8 years	1,099	16	132	280	294	190	101	53	33
9 - 11 years	972	11	98	240	265	184	83	49	43
12 - 14 years	902	14	112	220	224	167	96	39	30
15 - 19 years	1,071	61	217	277	228	148	74	31	35
20 - 50 years	5,883	962	1,399	1,453	1,119	569	233	90	57
51+ years	2,242	1,615	434	112	43	22	8	4	3
Males	10,174	1,889	1,577	2,019	2,106	1,398	658	297	230
0 - 2 years	1,252	47	266	325	289	169	81	44	31
3 - 5 years	1,301	25	193	325	366	223	94	44	30
6 - 8 years	1,062	13	134	251	297	191	104	42	31
9 - 11 years	981	8	120	224	269	192	93	44	30
12 - 14 years	884	11	101	215	240	169	78	35	35
15 - 19 years	935	22	168	254	206	139	77	34	34
20 - 50 years	2,572	1,054	260	353	401	296	121	49	37
51+ years	1,185	708	334	71	37	19	10	4	2

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-25. Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2005^a

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households With:									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income ^b	Minimum Benefit	Elderly People	Children	Disabled People ^c	AFDC/TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Noncitizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	9.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	8.9	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	9.0	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	9.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	10.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal Year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal Year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal Year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	27.5	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4
Fiscal Year 2001	7,450	9.4	22.2	11.2	20.4	53.6	27.7	23.1	27.0	31.8	5.4
Fiscal Year 2002	8,201	10.5	24.3	10.7	18.7	54.1	27.0	20.9	28.0	29.5	5.2
Fiscal Year 2003	8,971	11.7	25.8	8.4	18.0	54.7	23.3	17.0	28.2	28.1	5.5
Fiscal Year 2004	10,070	13.0	29.4	6.1	17.3	54.3	22.9	16.1	28.8	26.9	6.2
Fiscal Year 2005	10,854	13.6	29.8	5.3	17.1	53.8	23.1	14.5	29.3	26.5	6.2

^a Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years prior to 1989.

^b Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

^c The substantial increase in 1995 and decrease in 2003 are due in part to the changes in definition of a disabled household. Prior to 1995, disabled households were defined as households with SSI but no members over age 59. In 1995, that definition changed to households with at least one member under age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18 to 61 who received Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the FSPQC data in 2003, the definition of a disabled household changed again to households either with SSI income or a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, and households containing a nonelderly adult who does not appear to be working and who is receiving Social Security, Veteran's benefits, or Worker's compensation.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the FSPQC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted FSPQC data matches adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals and benefit amounts.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2004 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-26. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2005

Time Period	Average Values											
	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars) ^a		Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b		Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	Household Size (Persons)
	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^d		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	696	247	389	216	340	79	124	132	202	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	677	251	375	225	336	79	118	150	215	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	665	253	363	235	337	78	112	162	226	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	665	258	359	250	348	78	109	170	236	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	662	258	349	262	354	77	104	170	230	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	668	268	353	272	358	81	107	168	221	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	659	265	340	283	363	83	106	172	219	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	657	275	342	287	357	93	116	174	214	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	679	299	364	291	354	92	112	169	203	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	700	321	385	294	352	118	141	165	194	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	707	338	396	299	351	142	166	162	187	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	703	355	403	298	338	156	177	158	179	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	688	353	389	311	343	148	163	163	178	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	687	355	385	324	352	134	145	173	187	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003	640	679	348	369	343	364	154	163	185	196	60	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004	643	665	321	332	381	394	143	148	196	200	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005	648	648	319	319	390	390	137	137	209	209	58	2.3

^aBeginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

^b Some of the change in average total deductions and average net income between 2003 and 2004 may be attributable to two changes in the FSPQC database development process. First, we revised the way certain deductions are calculated to correct for inconsistencies and data entry errors. Second, since deductions are not used in their benefit determination, SSI-CAP participants in Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from the average total deduction calculation beginning in 2004.

^c Real values are in constant 2005 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^d Real values are in constant 2005 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the FSPQC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted FSPQC data matches adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals and benefit amounts.

Source of CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-27. Comparison of Number of Food Stamp Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2005

	Total Participants ^a (000)	Female Participants (000)				Male Participants (000)			
		0-17	18-59	60+	Total ^a	0-17	18-59	60+	Total ^a
Fiscal Year 1989.....	18,956	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429	7,612
Fiscal Year 1990.....	20,440	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265
Fiscal Year 1991.....	22,988	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300
Fiscal Year 1992.....	25,775	6,618	7,348	1,235	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566
Fiscal Year 1993.....	27,595	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316
Fiscal Year 1994.....	28,009	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552
Fiscal Year 1995.....	26,955	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926
Fiscal Year 1996.....	25,926	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549
Fiscal Year 1997.....	23,117	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233
Fiscal Year 1998.....	19,969	5,258	5,505	1,197	11,967	5,258	2,236	430	7,926
Fiscal Year 1999.....	18,149	4,654	5,006	1,217	10,878	4,676	2,066	482	7,226
Fiscal Year 2000.....	17,091	4,313	4,667	1,216	10,198	4,451	1,954	485	6,891
Fiscal Year 2001.....	17,297	4,404	4,751	1,189	10,347	4,437	2,037	471	6,949
Fiscal Year 2002.....	19,041	4,821	5,260	1,187	11,269	4,891	2,375	501	7,769
Fiscal Year 2003.....	20,934	5,269	5,813	1,243	12,327	5,359	2,700	544	8,605
Fiscal Year 2004.....	23,486	5,852	6,643	1,313	13,809	5,944	3,119	605	9,668
Fiscal Year 2005.....	24,881	6,228	7,065	1,408	14,701	6,198	3,337	639	10,174

^a Total participants may not equal the sum of male and female participants if there are persons whose sex was not coded on the file.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the FSPQC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted FSPQC data matches adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals and benefit amounts.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

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APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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Table B-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by State

State	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	10,854	100.0	24,881	100.0	2,267,035	100.0
Alabama	208	1.9	523	2.1	46,412	2.0
Alaska	20	0.2	54	0.2	6,410	0.3
Arizona	213	2.0	531	2.1	50,245	2.2
Arkansas	148	1.4	367	1.5	31,870	1.4
California	773	7.1	1,958	7.9	188,509	8.3
Colorado	105	1.0	241	1.0	25,656	1.1
Connecticut	105	1.0	199	0.8	17,991	0.8
Delaware	26	0.2	61	0.2	5,328	0.2
District of Columbia	43	0.4	86	0.3	8,201	0.4
Florida	606	5.6	1,240	5.0	111,209	4.9
Georgia	365	3.4	897	3.6	83,905	3.7
Guam	8	0.1	27	0.1	4,384	0.2
Hawaii	47	0.4	92	0.4	12,663	0.6
Idaho	36	0.3	91	0.4	8,336	0.4
Illinois	511	4.7	1,141	4.6	112,230	5.0
Indiana	232	2.1	539	2.2	49,913	2.2
Iowa	87	0.8	201	0.8	17,666	0.8
Kansas	77	0.7	175	0.7	14,500	0.6
Kentucky	242	2.2	561	2.3	49,641	2.2
Louisiana	278	2.6	707	2.8	67,025	3.0
Maine	76	0.7	148	0.6	12,890	0.6
Maryland	130	1.2	284	1.1	25,991	1.1
Massachusetts	175	1.6	365	1.5	29,650	1.3
Michigan	461	4.3	1,027	4.1	87,642	3.9
Minnesota	120	1.1	247	1.0	22,261	1.0
Mississippi	154	1.4	379	1.5	32,443	1.4
Missouri	291	2.7	748	3.0	60,158	2.7
Montana	34	0.3	79	0.3	7,233	0.3
Nebraska	49	0.5	116	0.5	9,726	0.4
Nevada	54	0.5	120	0.5	10,718	0.5
New Hampshire	25	0.2	51	0.2	4,068	0.2
New Jersey	184	1.7	386	1.5	35,552	1.6
New Mexico	91	0.8	236	1.0	20,140	0.9
New York	899	8.3	1,725	6.9	174,562	7.7
North Carolina	338	3.1	786	3.2	70,288	3.1
North Dakota	19	0.2	42	0.2	3,708	0.2
Ohio	431	4.0	977	3.9	91,434	4.0
Oklahoma	166	1.5	405	1.6	34,491	1.5
Oregon	216	2.0	423	1.7	36,725	1.6
Pennsylvania	462	4.3	1,019	4.1	89,604	4.0
Rhode Island	34	0.3	74	0.3	6,258	0.3
South Carolina	214	2.0	509	2.0	45,259	2.0
South Dakota	22	0.2	56	0.2	5,094	0.2
Tennessee	364	3.4	827	3.3	74,748	3.3
Texas	915	8.4	2,374	9.5	213,783	9.4
Utah	52	0.5	131	0.5	11,562	0.5
Vermont	22	0.2	44	0.2	3,616	0.2
Virgin Islands	5	0.0	13	0.1	1,702	0.1
Virginia	209	1.9	474	1.9	40,076	1.8
Washington	249	2.3	503	2.0	44,626	2.0
West Virginia	111	1.0	256	1.0	20,671	0.9
Wisconsin	141	1.3	340	1.4	26,113	1.2
Wyoming	10	0.1	25	0.1	2,149	0.1

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-2. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by State

State	Average Values						
	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	648	319	390	137	209	2.3	11.0
Alabama	644	348	353	72	223	2.5	11.7
Alaska	917	532	496	162	327	2.8	6.9
Arizona	609	294	388	111	236	2.5	6.9
Arkansas	637	362	334	118	215	2.5	13.9
California	614	286	387	82	244	2.5	11.7
Colorado	502	198	409	138	244	2.3	10.5
Connecticut	611	287	393	100	172	1.9	12.1
Delaware	756	371	452	0	205	2.4	7.5
District of Columbia	432	257	230	5	193	2.0	9.4
Florida	613	300	375	231	183	2.0	9.0
Georgia	619	305	374	103	230	2.5	7.5
Guam	499	203	440	102	559	3.4	8.2
Hawaii	696	402	330	178	272	2.0	11.7
Idaho	714	323	470	200	232	2.5	7.9
Illinois	553	250	383	97	220	2.2	11.4
Indiana	661	301	433	179	215	2.3	8.0
Iowa	659	338	391	294	203	2.3	11.5
Kansas	692	372	365	218	189	2.3	12.8
Kentucky	631	336	354	154	205	2.3	11.6
Louisiana	629	296	390	115	241	2.5	13.7
Maine	690	313	439	213	170	1.9	12.0
Maryland	623	307	378	63	200	2.2	8.3
Massachusetts	763	371	441	148	169	2.1	12.0
Michigan	761	359	469	398	190	2.2	12.6
Minnesota	589	339	250	191	185	2.1	11.6
Mississippi	624	365	314	68	211	2.5	12.1
Missouri	755	425	389	130	207	2.6	11.5
Montana	643	309	406	196	214	2.3	12.3
Nebraska	674	381	361	171	197	2.4	8.2
Nevada	632	319	376	85	198	2.2	8.3
New Hampshire	776	378	455	210	166	2.1	8.0
New Jersey	648	292	393	64	193	2.1	8.6
New Mexico	693	385	361	118	220	2.6	9.4
New York	673	233	493	92	194	1.9	17.5
North Carolina	643	333	377	119	208	2.3	7.4
North Dakota	754	329	494	0	197	2.2	8.5
Ohio	632	287	413	156	212	2.3	7.7
Oklahoma	638	375	327	125	208	2.4	12.5
Oregon	662	324	414	4	170	2.0	9.8
Pennsylvania	683	326	413	247	194	2.2	11.7
Rhode Island	672	354	362	80	185	2.2	9.2
South Carolina	595	333	320	9	211	2.4	13.5
South Dakota	659	320	436	159	228	2.5	14.2
Tennessee	586	321	328	120	206	2.3	7.5
Texas	653	345	373	133	234	2.6	9.2
Utah	669	347	400	120	220	2.5	6.6
Vermont	788	357	480	232	166	2.0	9.2
Virgin Islands	608	355	278	189	374	2.9	7.4
Virginia	651	366	333	250	192	2.3	12.5
Washington	649	302	402	19	180	2.0	12.4
West Virginia	678	395	333	159	186	2.3	12.2
Wisconsin	795	460	401	0	185	2.4	11.8
Wyoming	737	374	418	276	209	2.5	6.1

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this column.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-3. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State

State	Number (000)	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline					
		50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
		Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total^a	10,854	4,330	39.9	5,273	48.6	1,251	11.5
Alabama	208	87	41.7	99	47.5	23	10.8
Alaska	20	8	41.7	9	43.9	3	14.4
Arizona	213	103	48.2	89	41.7	22	10.1
Arkansas	148	63	42.5	68	45.9	17	11.6
California	773	351	45.4	377	48.7	45	5.9
Colorado	105	58	54.8	38	36.6	9	8.6
Connecticut	105	42	39.7	48	45.9	15	14.4
Delaware	26	10	39.7	10	39.1	6	21.2
District of Columbia	43	27	62.9	14	31.9	2	5.2
Florida	606	225	37.0	321	52.9	61	10.1
Georgia	365	160	44.0	169	46.3	36	9.8
Guam	8	5	65.7	2	29.9	0	4.4
Hawaii	47	19	40.9	24	52.5	3	6.6
Idaho	36	13	35.7	18	49.4	5	14.8
Illinois	511	236	46.2	224	43.9	51	9.9
Indiana	232	93	40.0	106	45.5	34	14.5
Iowa	87	36	41.1	40	46.1	11	12.9
Kansas	77	27	35.6	38	49.4	12	15.0
Kentucky	242	90	37.2	131	54.4	20	8.4
Louisiana	278	116	41.6	135	48.6	27	9.7
Maine	76	23	30.7	39	51.3	14	17.9
Maryland	130	58	44.4	54	41.9	18	13.7
Massachusetts	175	55	31.3	92	52.6	28	16.1
Michigan	461	156	33.9	214	46.4	91	19.7
Minnesota	120	56	46.5	54	45.1	10	8.4
Mississippi	154	59	38.7	83	54.2	11	7.1
Missouri	291	95	32.5	153	52.6	43	14.9
Montana	34	13	39.6	16	48.7	4	11.7
Nebraska	49	19	39.0	22	43.9	8	17.2
Nevada	54	20	37.8	28	51.4	6	10.8
New Hampshire	25	5	20.7	14	58.3	5	21.0
New Jersey	184	73	39.8	91	49.6	20	10.6
New Mexico	91	38	41.8	43	47.2	10	11.0
New York	899	287	31.9	514	57.1	99	11.0
North Carolina	338	129	38.1	166	49.3	43	12.6
North Dakota	19	6	32.2	9	45.8	4	21.9
Ohio	431	170	39.5	217	50.3	44	10.3
Oklahoma	166	65	39.1	86	52.0	15	9.0
Oregon	216	87	40.3	80	37.0	49	22.7
Pennsylvania	462	171	37.0	235	50.8	57	12.2
Rhode Island	34	13	39.8	16	48.6	4	11.6
South Carolina	214	96	44.7	98	45.9	20	9.4
South Dakota	22	10	42.8	10	42.5	3	14.8
Tennessee	364	162	44.6	158	43.4	44	12.0
Texas	915	396	43.3	420	45.9	99	10.8
Utah	52	23	43.9	23	43.1	7	13.0
Vermont	22	5	21.7	12	55.1	5	23.1
Virgin Islands	5	3	59.9	1	31.5	0	8.6
Virginia	209	77	36.8	109	52.1	23	11.1
Washington	249	104	42.0	120	48.4	24	9.6
West Virginia	111	37	33.0	64	57.4	11	9.5
Wisconsin	141	47	33.1	64	45.4	30	21.5
Wyoming	10	3	30.0	5	51.8	2	18.3

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households With Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Monthly Shelter Expense Among Households With Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total^b	7,432	68.5	1,467	13.5	416	500	263
Alabama	134	64.5	13	6.5	339	408	214
Alaska	12	59.0	1	4.9	447	549	304
Arizona	146	68.8	29	13.8	402	498	264
Arkansas	92	62.1	10	6.6	328	414	197
California	593	76.7	182	23.5	444	497	262
Colorado	81	76.8	22	21.1	451	528	292
Connecticut	74	70.8	17	16.2	464	552	304
Delaware	20	75.5	5	19.4	522	601	289
District of Columbia	15	35.8	1	3.4	197	349	213
Florida	439	72.4	61	10.1	407	486	254
Georgia	241	66.1	43	11.7	377	479	241
Guam	4	53.9	0	2.0	159	218	142
Hawaii	22	47.1	1	1.8	268	371	193
Idaho	29	81.1	6	17.7	502	563	289
Illinois	350	68.6	58	11.4	392	515	269
Indiana	169	72.6	36	15.5	462	559	297
Iowa	65	74.5	13	15.4	440	502	254
Kansas	56	73.0	8	10.7	405	455	225
Kentucky	177	73.2	19	7.8	381	442	220
Louisiana	188	67.6	31	11.0	381	492	250
Maine	61	80.3	13	17.7	519	593	294
Maryland	92	70.8	15	11.5	397	470	242
Massachusetts	139	79.5	28	16.0	579	627	322
Michigan	337	73.0	107	23.3	545	655	325
Minnesota	58	47.9	6	5.4	266	434	227
Mississippi	77	50.3	7	4.5	292	364	190
Missouri	202	69.2	30	10.3	404	458	219
Montana	23	68.6	5	14.2	405	474	266
Nebraska	35	70.2	6	12.9	412	448	235
Nevada	39	72.7	6	10.5	420	497	257
New Hampshire	20	80.0	5	21.1	603	636	321
New Jersey	137	74.7	28	15.1	450	512	277
New Mexico	60	65.2	9	9.4	361	423	224
New York	563	62.6	188	20.9	491	595	371
North Carolina	234	69.3	42	12.4	410	494	248
North Dakota	15	78.1	4	20.4	505	548	306
Ohio	315	73.0	59	13.7	450	525	289
Oklahoma	104	62.8	12	7.4	331	392	194
Oregon	153	70.8	35	16.3	456	575	273
Pennsylvania	361	78.1	72	15.6	487	533	286
Rhode Island	21	63.2	6	17.0	454	519	296
South Carolina	112	52.1	17	7.8	291	395	203
South Dakota	16	72.7	4	19.0	461	528	298
Tennessee	222	60.9	30	8.3	345	462	231
Texas	559	61.1	71	7.7	335	409	201
Utah	35	66.9	10	18.5	423	508	256
Vermont	19	86.1	4	20.6	617	663	321
Virgin Islands	2	39.7	0	4.9	183	247	125
Virginia	136	65.2	17	7.9	353	407	206
Washington	199	80.0	41	16.3	478	556	266
West Virginia	75	67.7	8	7.0	364	405	205
Wisconsin	97	68.4	22	15.7	474	547	253
Wyoming	8	75.5	1	12.0	454	516	250

^a Over households with a shelter deduction.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-5. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Composition and by State

State	Households With:									
	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Single Adults with Children		Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	5,838	53.8	1,856	17.1	2,505	23.1	3,635	33.5	838	7.7
Alabama	125	60.0	31	14.7	60	28.9	92	44.1	12	5.8
Alaska	11	57.2	2	10.2	4	17.9	6	28.9	2	8.3
Arizona	129	60.7	26	12.2	42	19.8	61	28.8	17	7.9
Arkansas	82	55.1	24	16.0	37	25.2	51	34.3	72	48.3
California	607	78.5	27	3.5	15	1.9	257	33.2	44	5.7
Colorado	61	58.0	17	16.0	18	16.9	42	40.3	5	5.2
Connecticut	41	38.9	18	17.6	31	29.2	32	30.2	13	12.7
Delaware	16	60.1	4	13.6	6	21.6	12	48.1	1	4.6
District of Columbia	18	42.6	5	12.2	9	21.5	15	35.8	11	25.0
Florida	276	45.5	169	27.8	139	22.9	154	25.5	46	7.5
Georgia	219	60.0	54	14.9	77	21.2	163	44.8	22	6.1
Guam	6	71.5	1	16.2	0	6.2	2	30.2	0	2.2
Hawaii	18	38.0	12	26.4	11	22.8	10	22.2	3	6.8
Idaho	22	61.3	5	13.5	10	28.2	12	33.6	1	2.9
Illinois	261	51.2	79	15.5	121	23.8	180	35.1	91	17.9
Indiana	120	51.6	37	16.1	60	25.9	77	33.0	16	6.8
Iowa	47	53.3	11	12.7	22	24.7	31	35.7	2	1.8
Kansas	38	50.1	13	16.6	23	29.9	25	33.0	2	3.2
Kentucky	122	50.6	46	19.0	81	33.5	70	28.9	18	7.3
Louisiana	160	57.6	45	16.1	64	22.9	120	43.0	45	16.3
Maine	28	37.3	15	19.1	23	30.5	17	22.2	14	17.8
Maryland	66	51.2	23	17.6	31	24.1	53	40.5	4	2.9
Massachusetts	85	48.8	31	17.9	62	35.4	67	38.3	5	2.8
Michigan	223	48.3	67	14.4	123	26.7	149	32.3	—	—
Minnesota	58	48.4	18	14.8	32	26.4	34	28.3	9	7.6
Mississippi	90	58.6	25	16.3	42	27.4	58	37.8	13	8.6
Missouri	162	55.6	47	16.1	79	27.0	97	33.4	19	6.4
Montana	18	52.3	4	13.1	9	26.1	10	31.1	5	13.9
Nebraska	27	55.4	8	16.5	13	26.1	19	38.9	2	3.9
Nevada	26	48.2	12	22.8	15	27.0	17	31.3	3	4.7
New Hampshire	12	48.5	4	18.2	8	34.5	9	36.6	1	3.0
New Jersey	91	49.7	39	21.0	43	23.1	63	34.4	6	3.3
New Mexico	59	64.7	12	13.3	20	22.0	36	39.0	6	6.4
New York	362	40.3	237	26.4	241	26.8	230	25.6	33	3.7
North Carolina	196	57.9	61	18.0	84	24.8	137	40.6	17	5.0
North Dakota	9	49.8	3	17.1	5	25.7	6	33.5	1	5.7
Ohio	221	51.2	64	14.9	132	30.7	155	35.9	27	6.2
Oklahoma	92	55.6	28	16.9	41	24.6	58	34.8	4	2.5
Oregon	90	41.6	36	16.7	45	21.1	51	23.6	41	18.9
Pennsylvania	214	46.3	83	18.0	136	29.4	147	31.9	51	11.1
Rhode Island	18	53.0	6	17.5	8	24.6	13	38.6	2	5.9
South Carolina	118	55.2	36	16.7	44	20.8	88	41.2	24	11.2
South Dakota	12	55.4	3	13.6	6	26.2	7	33.2	1	6.7
Tennessee	182	50.2	67	18.4	86	23.6	127	34.9	35	9.7
Texas	595	65.0	164	17.9	134	14.7	319	34.9	34	3.7
Utah	30	57.2	5	9.5	9	17.6	17	31.6	3	6.4
Vermont	9	40.6	5	23.7	7	30.0	6	27.5	0	1.7
Virgin Islands	3	69.0	1	20.1	0	5.9	2	49.3	0	1.5
Virginia	115	55.2	44	21.2	56	26.7	84	40.3	5	2.5
Washington	102	41.2	38	15.2	64	25.9	57	23.1	25	9.9
West Virginia	55	49.8	22	20.1	40	36.1	29	25.8	11	10.1
Wisconsin	81	57.6	20	13.9	34	24.1	54	38.3	15	10.6
Wyoming	6	58.0	2	17.4	2	23.4	4	40.8	0	3.5

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

^c Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

— No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-6. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Countable Income Sources and by State

State	Households With Countable:									
	TANF ^a		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	1,575	14.5	655	6.0	2,872	26.5	2,506	23.1	3,180	29.3
Alabama	17	8.0	0	0.2	64	30.8	57	27.3	65	31.3
Alaska	4	18.2	5	24.9	3	13.7	3	17.4	6	32.7
Arizona	43	20.3	–	–	40	18.7	40	18.9	73	34.3
Arkansas	8	5.3	1	0.7	38	25.7	38	25.9	46	31.3
California	387	50.1	85	11.0	–	–	33	4.3	212	27.5
Colorado	1	1.4	27	26.1	20	19.0	21	19.9	28	26.4
Connecticut	17	16.6	12	11.2	32	30.5	26	25.1	21	19.8
Delaware	4	15.1	2	9.3	5	18.0	6	23.0	9	36.6
District of Columbia	14	32.4	2	4.8	9	21.2	7	16.0	4	9.7
Florida	46	7.6	12	2.0	198	32.6	172	28.3	158	26.0
Georgia	26	7.2	1	0.3	84	22.9	79	21.7	122	33.3
Guam	1	12.7	1	7.8	0	0.3	1	14.6	3	34.9
Hawaii	8	17.5	6	12.6	16	33.3	11	23.8	12	25.5
Idaho	1	2.3	7	19.0	10	28.1	9	23.8	13	37.2
Illinois	17	3.2	48	9.4	137	26.8	103	20.3	146	28.6
Indiana	37	15.8	–	–	53	22.8	60	26.0	77	33.0
Iowa	19	21.2	–	–	21	24.6	21	24.4	28	32.4
Kansas	15	19.6	5	6.1	21	27.5	22	29.3	22	29.1
Kentucky	24	10.1	0	0.1	93	38.6	67	27.9	62	25.8
Louisiana	11	4.0	2	0.7	76	27.2	63	22.5	99	35.5
Maine	10	13.8	3	4.6	22	29.1	27	36.2	19	25.0
Maryland	20	15.2	14	10.9	34	25.8	28	21.3	30	23.4
Massachusetts	44	25.3	14	7.8	70	40.0	45	26.0	32	18.2
Michigan	67	14.4	13	2.7	111	24.0	126	27.3	168	36.5
Minnesota	27	22.7	14	11.5	36	30.1	26	21.2	28	23.2
Mississippi	13	8.6	0	0.1	52	34.0	44	28.3	49	31.7
Missouri	36	12.4	0	0.1	71	24.5	85	29.1	103	35.5
Montana	4	11.1	0	0.1	8	24.5	8	23.7	11	32.9
Nebraska	11	21.7	3	6.7	11	22.2	16	32.8	13	26.9
Nevada	6	11.2	0	0.2	17	30.6	17	30.6	12	22.3
New Hampshire	5	19.4	4	17.7	7	26.7	8	34.5	6	24.6
New Jersey	43	23.1	29	15.9	52	28.4	41	22.3	37	20.3
New Mexico	18	20.2	2	2.3	21	23.1	19	21.0	36	38.8
New York	120	13.3	150	16.7	366	40.7	230	25.6	174	19.3
North Carolina	30	8.9	1	0.3	82	24.4	101	29.8	101	29.8
North Dakota	2	12.7	0	1.2	5	24.8	6	30.7	7	37.3
Ohio	62	14.5	13	3.0	144	33.5	107	24.7	125	29.0
Oklahoma	7	4.1	40	24.0	45	27.3	41	24.6	52	31.6
Oregon	12	5.4	24	11.2	41	19.2	50	23.1	70	32.3
Pennsylvania	80	17.2	46	9.9	149	32.3	113	24.5	116	25.2
Rhode Island	12	36.2	1	3.2	10	29.9	8	22.7	7	21.6
South Carolina	13	6.1	1	0.3	50	23.2	50	23.2	63	29.5
South Dakota	2	8.1	1	4.0	5	22.1	7	30.2	8	33.8
Tennessee	56	15.5	–	–	88	24.3	101	27.9	93	25.5
Texas	78	8.5	–	–	230	25.1	167	18.2	389	42.5
Utah	6	11.6	2	4.2	9	17.6	8	16.1	20	38.3
Vermont	4	17.0	3	12.6	7	30.1	8	38.8	6	26.9
Virgin Islands	0	8.4	1	17.4	–	–	1	15.8	2	40.5
Virginia	29	13.7	4	2.0	61	29.4	61	29.0	56	26.7
Washington	40	16.2	48	19.2	72	29.0	44	17.9	57	22.9
West Virginia	10	9.3	0	0.1	43	39.0	35	31.4	28	25.1
Wisconsin	7	4.8	7	4.8	30	21.1	34	23.9	49	34.9
Wyoming	1	5.0	0	0.6	2	21.0	3	29.9	4	40.1

^a This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (e.g., households participating in Minnesota’s Family Investment Program who may not receive a cash TANF benefit.)

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-7. Average Values of Selected Countable Income Sources by State

State	Average Countable Values ^a				
	TANF ^b	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	386	250	450	605	864
Alabama	199	180	431	581	901
Alaska	658	285	467	695	1,213
Arizona	285	–	432	621	873
Arkansas	162	164	452	602	910
California	548	334	–	619	769
Colorado	292	238	407	588	719
Connecticut	444	163	484	598	805
Delaware	259	127	435	688	1,063
District of Columbia	364	232	483	585	761
Florida	236	244	457	573	856
Georgia	235	211	418	615	854
Guam	131	136	482	504	936
Hawaii	504	389	471	585	856
Idaho	312	52	435	604	909
Illinois	282	150	486	598	780
Indiana	230	–	469	661	850
Iowa	345	–	426	589	841
Kansas	322	163	428	626	890
Kentucky	247	262	434	588	834
Louisiana	318	350	424	597	801
Maine	426	32	348	640	953
Maryland	406	179	454	593	977
Massachusetts	486	302	532	598	1,034
Michigan	534	180	306	715	896
Minnesota	376	253	449	598	708
Mississippi	143	58	435	526	845
Missouri	265	245	420	620	1,050
Montana	389	278	415	573	869
Nebraska	329	144	351	638	885
Nevada	333	384	407	589	901
New Hampshire	512	146	438	641	962
New Jersey	318	184	492	602	958
New Mexico	338	218	411	577	881
New York	465	383	503	569	762
North Carolina	232	220	421	633	846
North Dakota	332	285	387	577	937
Ohio	327	112	453	580	829
Oklahoma	222	59	416	579	917
Oregon	384	115	462	706	946
Pennsylvania	344	202	508	616	850
Rhode Island	490	170	465	583	776
South Carolina	218	218	433	603	877
South Dakota	356	303	364	561	846
Tennessee	179	–	441	628	828
Texas	163	–	400	544	890
Utah	393	253	410	600	953
Vermont	493	133	402	653	921
Virgin Islands	213	135	–	525	960
Virginia	287	251	457	618	866
Washington	425	220	482	614	956
West Virginia	283	32	481	596	891
Wisconsin	578	567	555	700	1,004
Wyoming	212	161	354	610	902

^a Average values are over households with income source.

^b This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (e.g., households participating in Minnesota's Family Investment Program who may not receive a cash TANF benefit.)

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-8. Distribution of Participating Households by Earnings-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households with Earnings			Average Earned Income Deduction (Dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average Earnings (Dollars)	All Households ^a	Households with Deduction
Total	3,180	29.3	864	52	174
Alabama	65	31.3	901	56	180
Alaska	6	32.7	1,213	79	242
Arizona	73	34.3	873	60	174
Arkansas	46	31.3	910	57	182
California	212	27.5	769	42	153
Colorado	28	26.4	719	38	144
Connecticut	21	19.8	805	32	161
Delaware	9	36.6	1,063	78	212
District of Columbia	4	9.7	761	15	152
Florida	158	26.0	856	46	171
Georgia	122	33.3	854	57	170
Guam	3	34.9	936	65	187
Hawaii	12	25.5	856	44	171
Idaho	13	37.2	909	68	181
Illinois	146	28.6	780	45	156
Indiana	77	33.0	850	56	170
Iowa	28	32.4	841	54	168
Kansas	22	29.1	890	52	178
Kentucky	62	25.8	834	43	166
Louisiana	99	35.5	801	57	160
Maine	19	25.0	953	48	190
Maryland	30	23.4	977	46	197
Massachusetts	32	18.2	1,034	38	207
Michigan	168	36.5	896	65	181
Minnesota	28	23.2	708	41	192
Mississippi	49	31.7	845	60	169
Missouri	103	35.5	1,050	74	210
Montana	11	32.9	869	57	173
Nebraska	13	26.9	885	48	179
Nevada	12	22.3	901	40	180
New Hampshire	6	24.6	962	47	192
New Jersey	37	20.3	958	39	192
New Mexico	36	38.8	881	68	176
New York	174	19.3	762	38	156
North Carolina	101	29.8	846	51	169
North Dakota	7	37.3	937	70	188
Ohio	125	29.0	829	48	166
Oklahoma	52	31.6	917	58	183
Oregon	70	32.3	946	61	189
Pennsylvania	116	25.2	850	43	170
Rhode Island	7	21.6	776	33	155
South Carolina	63	29.5	877	54	175
South Dakota	8	33.8	846	57	169
Tennessee	93	25.5	828	42	165
Texas	389	42.5	890	81	179
Utah	20	38.3	953	73	190
Vermont	6	26.9	921	49	184
Virgin Islands	2	40.5	960	78	192
Virginia	56	26.7	866	46	173
Washington	57	22.9	956	52	191
West Virginia	28	25.1	891	45	178
Wisconsin	49	34.9	1,004	70	201
Wyoming	4	40.1	902	72	181

^a Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 371,415 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington are excluded from this column.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-9. Distribution of Entrant Households With and Without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Eligible For But Not Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Not Eligible For Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	546	218	39.9	44	8.1	284	52.0
Alabama	8	2	28.7	1	11.9	5	59.4
Alaska	1	0	28.6	0	4.8	1	66.6
Arizona	13	3	20.6	2	17.5	8	61.9
Arkansas	11	3	31.2	2	15.2	6	53.6
California	33	16	49.6	2	6.7	14	43.7
Colorado	3	2	45.8	1	17.2	1	37.0
Connecticut	5	2	41.9	0	8.5	3	49.7
Delaware	1	1	56.1	0	9.1	0	34.8
District of Columbia	2	1	75.0	-	-	0	25.0
Florida	38	16	41.2	3	6.8	20	51.9
Georgia	26	8	30.1	1	2.3	18	67.6
Guam	0	0	15.4	0	28.5	0	56.1
Hawaii	1	0	18.1	0	14.5	1	67.4
Idaho	2	1	50.1	0	17.4	1	32.5
Illinois	17	9	50.7	3	15.4	6	33.9
Indiana	13	5	34.2	1	11.0	7	54.8
Iowa	8	4	58.9	1	8.6	2	32.5
Kansas	4	1	21.4	0	8.7	3	69.9
Kentucky	13	4	33.9	1	4.3	8	61.9
Louisiana	13	4	28.0	2	11.7	8	60.4
Maine	0	0	18.4	-	-	0	81.6
Maryland	7	4	50.1	0	6.3	3	43.6
Massachusetts	10	5	47.1	0	1.9	5	51.0
Michigan	30	11	36.4	6	21.4	13	42.2
Minnesota	6	3	47.3	0	6.1	3	46.6
Mississippi	4	1	31.2	0	11.1	2	57.7
Missouri	20	10	50.8	1	4.1	9	45.0
Montana	2	1	27.3	0	8.6	1	64.1
Nebraska	2	1	27.2	0	12.9	1	59.9
Nevada	3	1	27.9	1	18.1	2	54.0
New Hampshire	2	1	65.1	0	3.4	0	31.4
New Jersey	8	3	37.4	1	9.5	4	53.2
New Mexico	7	3	43.9	0	1.2	4	54.8
New York	29	9	32.8	1	4.3	18	62.9
North Carolina	23	12	52.5	0	1.0	11	46.5
North Dakota	1	0	33.4	-	-	1	66.6
Ohio	19	5	25.4	2	10.4	12	64.2
Oklahoma	10	6	54.2	1	5.7	4	40.1
Oregon	10	4	37.5	1	6.0	6	56.6
Pennsylvania	20	10	47.2	1	6.0	10	46.8
Rhode Island	2	1	31.0	0	10.8	1	58.2
South Carolina	7	3	44.2	0	3.2	4	52.6
South Dakota	1	1	44.0	0	7.4	1	48.7
Tennessee	14	6	41.8	0	2.8	8	55.4
Texas	56	15	26.6	7	12.5	34	60.9
Utah	4	3	83.5	-	-	1	16.5
Vermont	1	0	34.4	0	20.3	0	45.4
Virgin Islands	0	0	45.3	-	-	0	54.7
Virginia	7	4	60.7	-	-	3	39.3
Washington	13	9	67.9	0	1.5	4	30.6
West Virginia	4	1	25.3	-	-	3	74.7
Wisconsin	9	4	49.0	0	3.2	4	47.7
Wyoming	1	0	38.0	0	3.1	1	58.9

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-10. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head								Nonparticipating Household Head ^b	
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other ^a		Number (000)	Percent
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent		
Total^c	4,938	45.5	3,397	31.3	1,414	13.0	413	3.8	691	6.4
Alabama	82	39.5	123	58.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.9
Alaska	9	45.9	1	4.4	0	2.0	9	45.8	0	1.9
Arizona	84	39.5	18	8.3	55	25.9	29	13.7	27	12.7
Arkansas	82	55.2	62	41.9	2	1.4	1	0.4	2	1.0
California	161	20.8	121	15.6	176	22.8	61	7.9	254	32.9
Colorado	56	53.8	12	11.0	28	26.7	2	2.2	7	6.3
Connecticut	39	37.2	31	30.0	32	30.9	1	0.9	1	1.0
Delaware	11	43.8	12	46.9	2	5.8	1	2.1	0	1.4
District of Columbia	1	3.1	41	95.5	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.4
Florida	203	33.4	168	27.7	172	28.4	5	0.8	59	9.7
Georgia	120	33.0	223	61.2	7	1.9	2	0.5	13	3.4
Guam	0	0.4	-	-	0	1.4	7	83.9	1	14.3
Hawaii	12	26.8	1	1.5	1	1.6	31	66.9	2	3.3
Idaho	30	82.3	0	1.0	3	7.5	1	2.4	2	6.9
Illinois	197	38.5	241	47.1	42	8.2	13	2.5	19	3.8
Indiana	151	64.9	67	28.6	7	3.0	2	0.8	6	2.7
Iowa	68	77.9	8	9.4	2	1.8	9	10.1	1	0.8
Kansas	54	70.7	15	20.1	4	4.6	1	1.5	2	3.0
Kentucky	206	85.1	30	12.5	2	0.7	2	0.9	2	0.9
Louisiana	79	28.4	194	69.5	2	0.7	2	0.6	2	0.8
Maine	73	96.2	1	1.2	1	0.8	1	1.7	0	0.1
Maryland	46	35.7	76	58.5	2	1.9	4	3.4	1	0.4
Massachusetts	91	52.0	25	14.6	47	26.7	8	4.6	4	2.1
Michigan	265	57.3	177	38.3	9	1.9	2	0.5	9	1.9
Minnesota	73	60.5	29	24.0	2	1.6	15	12.8	1	1.2
Mississippi	38	25.0	106	68.6	1	0.3	1	0.5	8	5.5
Missouri	197	67.7	83	28.6	1	0.4	4	1.4	6	2.1
Montana	26	76.8	0	0.8	0	1.2	7	19.7	1	1.5
Nebraska	33	67.1	9	18.4	3	6.5	3	5.3	1	2.8
Nevada	28	52.0	11	20.5	7	13.6	4	7.7	3	6.2
New Hampshire	23	95.5	0	1.3	0	1.4	0	1.4	0	0.5
New Jersey	49	26.7	74	40.3	43	23.2	5	2.7	13	7.2
New Mexico	21	22.9	2	2.6	51	55.5	12	12.9	6	6.1
New York	305	33.9	283	31.5	215	23.9	47	5.2	50	5.6
North Carolina	123	36.3	180	53.4	6	1.7	8	2.5	20	6.0
North Dakota	14	73.6	0	1.1	0	0.7	4	23.7	0	0.9
Ohio	262	60.7	146	33.8	12	2.9	3	0.8	8	1.9
Oklahoma	107	64.7	32	19.1	7	4.5	17	10.1	3	1.6
Oregon	177	81.8	9	4.3	10	4.4	9	4.4	11	5.1
Pennsylvania	264	57.2	144	31.3	45	9.6	6	1.4	3	0.6
Rhode Island	18	52.9	5	15.1	8	22.8	2	6.3	1	2.9
South Carolina	75	35.2	137	64.0	0	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.6
South Dakota	13	58.8	0	1.7	0	0.5	8	37.0	0	2.0
Tennessee	233	64.1	118	32.4	2	0.6	4	1.0	7	1.9
Texas	216	23.6	201	22.0	373	40.8	20	2.2	105	11.4
Utah	40	75.6	2	3.2	5	9.8	3	5.2	3	6.3
Vermont	20	89.8	0	0.4	0	1.6	2	8.0	0	0.2
Virgin Islands	0	3.8	3	72.3	1	21.3	0	0.9	0	1.8
Virginia	95	45.3	98	47.0	3	1.6	8	3.9	5	2.2
Washington	174	70.1	27	11.0	14	5.8	21	8.5	11	4.6
West Virginia	104	93.5	6	5.7	-	-	0	0.1	1	0.7
Wisconsin	81	57.2	43	30.6	6	4.6	5	3.3	6	4.3
Wyoming	8	77.3	0	1.9	1	8.0	1	9.9	0	2.8

^a Other includes Asian, American Indian and Unknown.

^b This category includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

^c Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-11. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool Age Child		School Age Child		Total Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult		People in Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	4,277	17.2	8,152	32.8	12,429	50.0	10,403	41.8	2,047	8.2	1,896	7.6
Alabama	84	16.1	180	34.4	264	50.5	226	43.3	33	6.2	32	6.2
Alaska	9	16.2	18	34.2	27	50.4	25	45.7	2	3.9	5	9.1
Arizona	107	20.1	181	34.1	288	54.2	215	40.4	29	5.4	43	8.1
Arkansas	58	15.8	121	33.1	179	48.9	162	44.3	25	6.9	30	8.2
California	422	21.5	877	44.8	1,299	66.3	628	32.1	30	1.6	148	7.5
Colorado	49	20.4	73	30.4	122	50.8	100	41.7	18	7.5	19	7.8
Connecticut	28	14.1	54	27.0	82	41.1	97	48.8	20	10.2	25	12.7
Delaware	11	18.1	20	33.2	31	51.3	26	42.7	4	6.1	5	7.4
District of Columbia	12	14.3	26	30.6	39	44.9	42	49.1	5	6.0	15	17.9
Florida	213	17.1	367	29.6	580	46.8	468	37.8	192	15.5	89	7.1
Georgia	159	17.7	315	35.1	474	52.8	365	40.7	59	6.5	61	6.8
Guam	5	20.3	12	43.2	17	63.5	8	30.6	2	5.9	1	4.2
Hawaii	13	14.3	25	26.7	38	41.1	40	43.1	15	15.8	10	10.7
Idaho	20	21.5	28	30.8	48	52.4	38	41.7	5	5.9	3	3.4
Illinois	185	16.2	369	32.3	553	48.5	502	44.0	86	7.5	111	9.7
Indiana	96	17.9	165	30.6	262	48.5	238	44.2	39	7.3	41	7.7
Iowa	33	16.5	62	30.6	95	47.1	94	46.9	12	6.0	18	8.9
Kansas	33	18.6	53	30.4	86	49.1	76	43.3	13	7.7	12	6.7
Kentucky	83	14.8	157	28.0	240	42.8	271	48.2	50	9.0	36	6.3
Louisiana	127	18.0	234	33.1	361	51.0	299	42.2	48	6.7	51	7.3
Maine	18	12.1	36	24.4	54	36.5	78	52.7	16	10.8	18	11.9
Maryland	48	16.9	91	32.1	139	49.0	120	42.4	24	8.5	24	8.4
Massachusetts	49	13.6	121	33.1	170	46.7	159	43.5	36	9.8	24	6.7
Michigan	155	15.1	318	31.0	473	46.1	481	46.9	73	7.1	105	10.2
Minnesota	45	18.3	75	30.3	120	48.6	108	43.6	19	7.8	20	8.0
Mississippi	63	16.7	134	35.3	197	52.0	156	41.1	26	6.9	20	5.3
Missouri	114	15.3	265	35.5	379	50.7	316	42.2	53	7.0	38	5.1
Montana	13	16.0	23	29.3	36	45.3	38	48.4	5	5.9	6	8.0
Nebraska	20	17.6	38	32.7	58	50.3	49	42.0	9	7.7	6	5.2
Nevada	19	16.1	41	33.7	60	49.9	47	38.9	14	11.2	8	6.3
New Hampshire	8	15.4	15	28.7	22	44.1	23	46.3	5	9.7	3	5.9
New Jersey	64	16.6	125	32.3	189	48.9	154	39.8	43	11.2	31	8.0
New Mexico	44	18.8	80	33.8	124	52.7	99	41.7	13	5.7	13	5.4
New York	262	15.2	484	28.0	745	43.2	712	41.3	267	15.5	142	8.3
North Carolina	136	17.2	269	34.2	404	51.5	316	40.2	65	8.3	47	5.9
North Dakota	8	18.7	12	27.7	19	46.4	19	45.4	3	8.2	3	7.1
Ohio	170	17.4	301	30.7	471	48.2	437	44.7	69	7.1	66	6.7
Oklahoma	72	17.8	124	30.5	196	48.4	179	44.1	30	7.5	24	5.8
Oregon	63	14.9	115	27.1	178	42.0	204	48.3	41	9.7	63	15.0
Pennsylvania	160	15.7	300	29.4	460	45.2	469	46.0	90	8.8	97	9.5
Rhode Island	11	14.8	25	34.4	36	49.2	31	42.3	6	8.5	5	6.4
South Carolina	74	14.5	171	33.7	245	48.1	226	44.4	38	7.5	46	9.1
South Dakota	11	18.9	18	32.4	29	51.3	24	43.1	3	5.6	4	7.0
Tennessee	130	15.7	248	30.0	378	45.7	375	45.3	74	8.9	78	9.4
Texas	478	20.1	849	35.8	1,327	55.9	863	36.4	184	7.8	106	4.5
Utah	28	21.3	42	31.7	70	53.0	56	42.9	5	4.1	13	9.5
Vermont	7	15.2	11	25.6	18	40.8	21	46.7	5	12.5	3	7.4
Virgin Islands	2	17.8	5	40.6	8	58.3	5	34.2	1	7.4	1	3.9
Virginia	82	17.4	147	31.1	230	48.5	196	41.3	48	10.2	21	4.4
Washington	72	14.3	145	28.9	217	43.2	242	48.2	43	8.6	68	13.5
West Virginia	34	13.4	70	27.3	104	40.7	127	49.5	25	9.7	15	5.8
Wisconsin	64	18.9	110	32.4	174	51.2	143	42.1	23	6.7	24	7.2
Wyoming	5	20.5	8	30.9	13	51.4	10	41.1	2	7.5	1	4.8

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-12. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and by State

State	All Participants		U. S. Born Citizen		Naturalized Citizen		Refugee		Other Noncitizen		Citizen Children Living with a Noncitizen ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	24,881	100.0	23,290	100.0	636	100.0	187	100.0	760	100.0	1,793	100.0
Alabama	523	2.1	521	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.2
Alaska	54	0.2	52	0.2	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.1
Arizona	531	2.1	498	2.1	7	1.1	3	1.8	23	3.1	85	4.7
Arkansas	367	1.5	363	1.6	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.3	5	0.3
California	1,958	7.9	1,728	7.4	83	13.1	39	20.8	107	14.1	563	31.4
Colorado	241	1.0	231	1.0	4	0.6	1	0.5	5	0.6	16	0.9
Connecticut	199	0.8	184	0.8	6	1.0	3	1.3	6	0.8	7	0.4
Delaware	61	0.2	60	0.3	0	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
District of Columbia	86	0.3	84	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Florida	1,240	5.0	1,027	4.4	87	13.7	27	14.4	99	13.0	87	4.8
Georgia	897	3.6	877	3.8	6	1.0	4	2.2	9	1.2	28	1.5
Guam	27	0.1	24	0.1	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.2	5	0.3
Hawaii	92	0.4	78	0.3	9	1.4	-	-	5	0.7	4	0.2
Idaho	91	0.4	88	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.6	1	0.2	4	0.2
Illinois	1,141	4.6	1,081	4.6	28	4.4	1	0.5	27	3.6	65	3.6
Indiana	539	2.2	530	2.3	1	0.2	4	2.0	4	0.6	10	0.6
Iowa	201	0.8	195	0.8	1	0.2	1	0.6	4	0.5	4	0.2
Kansas	175	0.7	172	0.7	1	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.2	5	0.3
Kentucky	561	2.3	552	2.4	2	0.3	4	2.0	3	0.4	4	0.2
Louisiana	707	2.8	703	3.0	1	0.2	1	0.7	2	0.2	2	0.1
Maine	148	0.6	142	0.6	2	0.3	2	0.9	2	0.3	1	0.1
Maryland	284	1.1	262	1.1	13	2.1	3	1.6	5	0.7	4	0.2
Massachusetts	365	1.5	321	1.4	20	3.2	6	3.3	17	2.2	17	1.0
Michigan	1,027	4.1	1,002	4.3	10	1.5	4	2.1	11	1.5	24	1.4
Minnesota	247	1.0	215	0.9	10	1.6	18	9.6	4	0.5	9	0.5
Mississippi	379	1.5	377	1.6	2	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1
Missouri	748	3.0	738	3.2	1	0.2	4	2.4	4	0.5	4	0.2
Montana	79	0.3	78	0.3	0	0.1	-	-	0	0.1	1	0.1
Nebraska	116	0.5	111	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.8	2	0.3	5	0.3
Nevada	120	0.5	110	0.5	4	0.7	1	0.4	5	0.7	13	0.7
New Hampshire	51	0.2	49	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	386	1.5	332	1.4	22	3.4	4	2.4	28	3.6	38	2.1
New Mexico	236	1.0	225	1.0	3	0.4	0	0.1	9	1.2	22	1.2
New York	1,725	6.9	1,416	6.1	163	25.6	19	9.9	128	16.8	147	8.2
North Carolina	786	3.2	772	3.3	3	0.4	6	3.0	6	0.7	36	2.0
North Dakota	42	0.2	41	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	977	3.9	958	4.1	6	0.9	6	3.5	7	0.9	7	0.4
Oklahoma	405	1.6	399	1.7	2	0.3	1	0.4	3	0.5	7	0.4
Oregon	423	1.7	401	1.7	5	0.9	3	1.8	13	1.7	28	1.6
Pennsylvania	1,019	4.1	988	4.2	14	2.2	1	0.4	16	2.1	17	0.9
Rhode Island	74	0.3	65	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.3	6	0.7	7	0.4
South Carolina	509	2.0	506	2.2	2	0.3	0	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
South Dakota	56	0.2	55	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Tennessee	827	3.3	814	3.5	2	0.3	4	1.9	8	1.0	15	0.8
Texas	2,374	9.5	2,165	9.3	64	10.1	-	-	145	19.1	404	22.5
Utah	131	0.5	126	0.5	2	0.3	1	0.7	2	0.3	11	0.6
Vermont	44	0.2	43	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	13	0.1	11	0.0	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virginia	474	1.9	454	2.0	8	1.2	2	1.0	10	1.3	12	0.7
Washington	503	2.0	457	2.0	24	3.8	7	3.6	15	2.0	42	2.4
West Virginia	256	1.0	256	1.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.1	1	0.0
Wisconsin	340	1.4	328	1.4	4	0.6	2	1.2	6	0.8	13	0.7
Wyoming	25	0.1	25	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0

^a Noncitizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-13. Distribution of Noncitizen^a Participants by Age and by State

State	Total	Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	947	166	17.6	541	57.1	240	25.3
Alabama	2	0	11.4	1	88.6	–	–
Alaska	1	0	20.2	1	74.3	0	5.5
Arizona	27	5	18.0	17	63.2	5	18.7
Arkansas	2	0	6.7	1	48.8	1	44.5
California	146	28	19.5	105	72.1	12	8.5
Colorado	6	1	12.7	3	53.3	2	34.0
Connecticut	8	1	16.0	4	49.8	3	34.3
Delaware	1	0	21.2	0	66.4	0	12.4
District of Columbia	1	0	8.9	0	69.6	0	21.5
Florida	126	15	12.3	65	51.5	46	36.3
Georgia	14	4	28.0	9	62.9	1	9.1
Guam	1	0	11.1	1	50.6	1	38.3
Hawaii	5	0	6.0	2	30.0	3	64.0
Idaho	2	0	18.6	2	62.1	0	19.3
Illinois	28	4	13.0	15	54.2	9	32.9
Indiana	8	3	34.4	5	57.8	1	7.9
Iowa	5	2	48.1	2	46.4	0	5.4
Kansas	1	0	7.1	1	62.3	0	30.6
Kentucky	7	3	42.1	3	43.7	1	14.2
Louisiana	3	0	14.4	2	70.1	0	15.5
Maine	4	1	38.9	2	48.1	0	13.0
Maryland	8	3	34.4	4	46.3	2	19.3
Massachusetts	23	5	20.3	11	48.3	7	31.5
Michigan	15	5	34.0	7	45.2	3	20.9
Minnesota	22	9	42.3	10	44.7	3	13.0
Mississippi	1	0	21.1	1	78.9	–	–
Missouri	8	2	24.6	2	25.4	4	50.0
Montana	0	–	–	0	87.1	0	12.9
Nebraska	4	1	25.9	2	51.4	1	22.8
Nevada	6	0	5.3	3	45.3	3	49.3
New Hampshire	1	0	19.6	0	38.6	0	41.8
New Jersey	32	8	24.7	15	46.2	9	29.1
New Mexico	9	1	9.0	7	75.0	1	16.0
New York	146	18	12.4	78	53.2	50	34.4
North Carolina	11	4	36.4	6	52.6	1	11.0
North Dakota	1	0	30.8	1	54.0	0	15.1
Ohio	14	3	25.1	9	66.3	1	8.6
Oklahoma	4	1	18.0	1	32.5	2	49.6
Oregon	16	3	20.8	8	51.1	5	28.1
Pennsylvania	16	4	26.4	8	51.4	4	22.2
Rhode Island	6	1	15.0	4	60.8	1	24.2
South Carolina	1	1	61.5	0	38.5	–	–
South Dakota	1	0	35.1	0	57.0	0	7.9
Tennessee	11	4	32.4	6	53.6	2	14.0
Texas	145	14	9.4	92	63.5	39	27.1
Utah	3	1	22.2	2	64.7	0	13.1
Vermont	1	0	20.0	0	49.9	0	30.1
Virgin Islands	1	0	15.9	0	59.1	0	25.0
Virginia	12	2	19.5	5	38.9	5	41.7
Washington	22	2	11.0	13	57.9	7	31.1
West Virginia	0	–	–	0	72.7	0	27.3
Wisconsin	8	3	35.5	5	54.5	1	10.0
Wyoming	0	–	–	0	100.0	–	–

^a Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, individuals in citizenship subcategories (such as permanent resident aliens and refugees) cannot be identified reliably at the state level. State citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and noncitizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-14: Distribution of Participating Households by Use of Standard Utility Allowance and by State

State	Number (000)	Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) - Usage and Entitlement ^a					
		Households with Heating/Cooling SUA		Households with Another SUA		Households with No SUA	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	10,854	6,200	57.1	816	7.5	3,497	32.2
Alabama	208	155	74.6	3	1.7	49	23.8
Alaska	20	6	30.0	8	38.6	6	31.3
Arizona	213	120	56.5	14	6.5	79	37.0
Arkansas	148	98	66.2	2	1.4	48	32.5
California	773	268	34.7	21	2.7	484	62.6
Colorado	105	57	54.6	7	6.7	41	38.7
Connecticut	105	49	46.6	18	17.1	38	36.3
Delaware	26	19	72.0	2	6.2	6	21.8
District of Columbia	43	9	21.9	3	7.8	30	70.3
Florida	606	359	59.2	49	8.1	198	32.7
Georgia	365	245	67.3	8	2.3	111	30.4
Guam	8	0	2.8	4	49.4	4	47.8
Hawaii	47	-	-	22	46.8	25	53.2
Idaho	36	27	76.3	2	5.7	6	18.0
Illinois	511	265	51.9	47	9.2	199	38.9
Indiana	232	136	58.5	14	5.8	83	35.7
Iowa	87	60	68.5	6	6.8	22	24.8
Kansas	77	56	73.5	3	4.5	17	22.0
Kentucky	242	184	76.3	5	2.2	52	21.6
Louisiana	278	188	67.5	9	3.3	81	29.2
Maine	76	49	64.8	13	16.9	14	18.2
Maryland	130	66	50.5	11	8.1	54	41.3
Massachusetts	175	86	49.3	52	29.9	36	20.8
Michigan	461	263	57.1	61	13.2	137	29.7
Minnesota	120	42	35.2	15	12.8	27	22.1
Mississippi	154	95	61.7	3	1.7	41	26.4
Missouri	291	211	72.4	14	4.9	66	22.7
Montana	34	20	59.8	2	7.2	11	33.1
Nebraska	49	34	69.0	5	9.4	11	21.6
Nevada	54	32	59.0	1	2.7	21	38.3
New Hampshire	25	13	52.9	7	28.8	4	18.3
New Jersey	184	94	51.2	21	11.1	69	37.6
New Mexico	91	61	67.0	6	6.3	24	26.7
New York	899	364	40.5	44	4.9	276	30.7
North Carolina	338	249	73.8	6	1.8	80	23.6
North Dakota	19	14	73.8	2	11.4	3	14.8
Ohio	431	268	62.0	26	6.1	138	31.9
Oklahoma	166	119	71.6	6	3.9	41	24.5
Oregon	216	143	66.3	12	5.7	61	28.1
Pennsylvania	462	286	61.9	63	13.7	113	24.4
Rhode Island	34	12	35.7	4	12.5	18	51.8
South Carolina	214	132	61.5	1	0.4	71	33.2
South Dakota	22	15	66.8	2	7.1	6	26.1
Tennessee	364	213	58.5	24	6.7	127	34.8
Texas	915	525	57.4	68	7.5	260	28.4
Utah	52	33	62.3	6	10.9	14	26.8
Vermont	22	16	73.6	2	10.4	3	16.0
Virgin Islands	5	-	-	-	-	5	100.0
Virginia	209	126	60.3	17	8.2	66	31.6
Washington	249	141	56.7	49	19.9	58	23.4
West Virginia	111	80	71.8	-	-	31	28.2
Wisconsin	141	87	61.7	24	16.7	31	21.6
Wyoming	10	7	70.1	0	4.5	3	25.4

^a Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 MFIP households and 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this category.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-15. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Receipt of SSI Through Regular or CAP Programs and by State

State	Number (000)	Households with No SSI		Households with SSI, 1 Person, Regular Program		Households with SSI, 1 Person, CAP Program		Pure SSI Households, 2+ Persons, Regular Program		Pure SSI Households, 2+ Persons, CAP Program	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	10,854	7,982	73.5	1,439	13.3	371	3.4	150	1.4	-	-
Alabama	208	144	69.2	30	14.5	-	-	3	1.4	-	-
Alaska	20	17	86.3	1	6.9	-	-	0	0.7	-	-
Arizona	213	173	81.3	18	8.7	-	-	2	0.9	-	-
Arkansas	148	110	74.3	19	13.0	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
California	773	773	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	105	85	81.0	14	13.4	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
Connecticut	105	73	69.5	20	19.5	-	-	2	1.9	-	-
Delaware	26	21	82.0	2	9.4	-	-	0	0.7	-	-
District of Columbia	43	34	78.8	5	12.7	-	-	0	0.5	-	-
Florida	606	409	67.4	108	17.8	23	3.8	15	2.5	-	-
Georgia	365	281	77.1	47	12.9	-	-	3	0.9	-	-
Guam	8	8	99.7	0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	47	31	66.7	11	24.3	-	-	1	2.5	-	-
Idaho	36	26	71.9	7	18.1	-	-	1	1.7	-	-
Illinois	511	374	73.2	84	16.5	-	-	5	1.0	-	-
Indiana	232	179	77.2	33	14.1	-	-	2	0.7	-	-
Iowa	87	66	75.4	14	15.6	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
Kansas	77	56	72.5	14	18.2	-	-	0	0.4	-	-
Kentucky	242	148	61.4	50	20.6	-	-	5	2.2	-	-
Louisiana	278	203	72.8	43	15.6	-	-	2	0.8	-	-
Maine	76	54	70.9	16	21.1	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
Maryland	130	96	74.2	22	17.3	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
Massachusetts	175	105	60.0	38	21.8	4	2.2	4	2.4	-	-
Michigan	461	351	76.0	67	14.4	-	-	3	0.6	-	-
Minnesota	120	84	69.9	30	24.9	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
Mississippi	154	102	66.0	15	9.9	16	10.2	1	0.8	-	-
Missouri	291	220	75.5	43	14.6	-	-	4	1.3	-	-
Montana	34	25	75.5	6	17.1	-	-	0	0.7	-	-
Nebraska	49	38	77.8	7	14.2	-	-	0	1.0	-	-
Nevada	54	38	69.4	11	20.6	-	-	1	1.9	-	-
New Hampshire	25	18	73.3	4	16.8	-	-	0	0.6	-	-
New Jersey	184	132	71.6	34	18.4	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
New Mexico	91	70	76.9	11	11.8	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
New York	899	533	59.3	60	6.7	215	23.9	27	3.0	-	-
North Carolina	338	255	75.6	43	12.6	3	0.8	3	0.9	-	-
North Dakota	19	14	75.2	3	18.6	-	-	0	1.6	-	-
Ohio	431	287	66.5	96	22.2	-	-	8	1.9	-	-
Oklahoma	166	121	72.7	30	17.8	-	-	3	1.7	-	-
Oregon	216	174	80.8	28	13.1	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
Pennsylvania	462	313	67.7	91	19.7	-	-	7	1.5	-	-
Rhode Island	34	24	70.1	7	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	214	165	76.8	20	9.5	11	4.9	2	0.7	-	-
South Dakota	22	17	77.9	3	14.3	-	-	0	0.7	-	-
Tennessee	364	275	75.7	48	13.1	-	-	7	1.9	-	-
Texas	915	685	74.9	89	9.7	61	6.7	13	1.5	-	-
Utah	52	43	82.4	6	11.8	-	-	0	0.3	-	-
Vermont	22	15	69.9	5	21.0	-	-	0	1.7	-	-
Virgin Islands	5	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	209	148	70.6	37	17.5	-	-	3	1.3	-	-
Washington	249	176	71.0	8	3.3	39	15.8	4	1.8	-	-
West Virginia	111	68	61.0	24	21.6	-	-	3	2.8	-	-
Wisconsin	141	112	78.9	14	9.9	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
Wyoming	10	8	79.0	2	15.8	-	-	0	0.3	-	-

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2005 FSP PARAMETERS AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNTS

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Table C-1. Fiscal Year 2004 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$9,310	\$11,360	\$10,700
2	12,490	15,610	14,360
3	15,670	19,590	18,020
4	18,850	23,570	21,680
5	22,030	27,550	25,340
6	25,210	31,530	29,000
7	28,390	35,510	32,660
8	31,570	39,490	36,320
Each Additional Member	+3,180	+3,980	+3,660

^aThese numbers, upon which the fiscal year 2005 FSP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards are based, were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds that are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: 69 *Federal Register* 30, February 23, 2004.

Table C-2. FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2005

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,009	\$1,260	\$1,160
2	1,354	1,692	1,556
3	1,698	2,123	1,953
4	2,043	2,554	2,349
5	2,387	2,985	2,746
6	2,732	3,416	3,142
7	3,076	3,847	3,539
8	3,421	4,279	3,935
Each Additional Member	+345	+432	+397

^aThe fiscal year 2005 FSP gross monthly income limits are based on the 2004 poverty guidelines issued by HHS. (See Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2005 gross income limits by multiplying the 2004 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2004 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2003 Census poverty thresholds, so the gross income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2005 are based on 2003 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-3. FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2005^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$776	\$970	\$892
2	1,041	1,301	1,197
3	1,306	1,633	1,502
4	1,571	1,965	1,807
5	1,836	2,296	2,112
6	2,101	2,628	2,417
7	2,366	2,960	2,722
8	2,631	3,291	3,027
Each Additional Member	+265	+332	+305

^aThe fiscal year 2005 FSP net monthly income limits are based on the 2004 poverty guidelines issued by HHS. (See Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2005 net income limits by dividing the 2004 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2004 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2003 Census poverty thresholds, so the net income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2005 are based on 2003 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2005

Deduction	Continental U.S.	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1-3 people	\$134	\$229	\$189	\$269	\$118
4 people	134	229	189	269	131
5 people	153	229	189	305	153
6 or more people	175	229	201	349	175
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	388	620	523	455	306

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Homeless Household Shelter Estimate is \$143.

The Maximum Dependent Care Deduction is \$200 for each dependent under age 2 and \$175 for each dependent age 2 or older.

Note: The benefit calculation procedures of certain state-specific programs do not apply all the deductions that are used in the federal FSP. The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) only uses the earnings deduction. SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas do not use any deductions. The SSI Combined Application Projects in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington only use the standard deduction and the excess shelter deduction.

Table C-5. Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2005^{a,b}

Household Size	Continental U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$149	\$177	\$225	\$275	\$222	\$220	\$192
2	274	324	414	504	408	404	352
3	393	465	593	722	585	579	505
4	499	590	753	916	742	735	641
5	592	701	894	1,088	882	837	762
6	711	841	1,073	1,306	1,058	1,048	914
7	786	930	1,186	1,444	1,170	1,158	1,010
8	898	1,063	1,355	1,650	1,337	1,324	1,155
Each Additional Member	+112	+133	+169	+206	+167	+166	+144

^a The maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005 and are based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

^b Due to the unusual nature of Alaskan terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore the value of the maximum benefit is adjusted to account for differences in the estimated cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in various regions. All regions of the state are classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban for this purpose.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the FSP Quality Control System, an ongoing review of food stamp household circumstances. The Quality Control System is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible to participate and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The Quality Control System is based on a national sample of approximately 55,000 participating food stamp households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The sample is stratified by month and by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Annual required state samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the state's caseload. State agencies select an independent sample each month that is generally proportional to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

Target Universe

The target universe of this study included all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.¹

While almost all participating food stamp households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not amenable to review are not included. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving food stamps during the review period except those in which the participants (1) died or moved outside the state; (2) received benefits through a disaster certification authorized by FNS; (3) were under investigation for FSP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings) and/or were appealing a notice of adverse action; or (4) received restored benefits in accordance with the state manual, but were otherwise ineligible. The sampling unit within the universe each month is the active food stamp household as specified in FNS regulations.

Data Editing

The estimates presented in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2005 FSPQC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2005 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2004 through September 2005.

Households that have an incomplete Quality Control review or that were found to be ineligible were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 55,355 sample cases on the raw datafile, 3,095 were determined to not be subject to review. One was deselected to correct for oversampling (Table D-1). Of those cases subject to review, 4,316 were not completed because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 1,058 households were found to be ineligible for a positive benefit. These 1,058 households were

¹ Participating households in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Prior to that year the universe excluded households in those areas.

Table D-1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped From the Edited File, and Included on the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2005

	Fiscal Year 2005 QC Sample
Number of cases sampled	55,355
Cases not subject to review	3,095
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	1
Cases subject to review	52,259
Incomplete cases	4,316
Cases completed	47,943
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	1,058
Households eligible for a positive benefit	46,885
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	212
Households on the final file	46,673

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

dropped from the datafile because data on their characteristics are not collected. An additional 212 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of households on the final fiscal year 2005 FSPQC file is 46,673. The distribution of these unweighted households by state is shown in Table D-2.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review can bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are significantly different from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2005, the completion rate is 92 percent.

Consistent measures of unit size, income, and benefit level are very important to any analysis of food stamp households. However, data for these measures are inconsistent for a number of records on the raw datafile. These inconsistencies can be rooted in the initial case record information, the transcription and data entry process, or the extraction of the food stamp information for the selected months. The raw data is edited to correct such inconsistencies and to ensure that certain basic relationships between variables hold for almost all cases. For instance, except for households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Texas, a household's net countable income always equals the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible, and the food stamp benefit level always equals the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Households participating in MFIP or SSI-CAP are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules and have been edited accordingly.

Table D-2. Unweighted Distribution of Participating Households by State

State	Food Stamp Households	
	Number	Percent
Total	46,673	100.0
Alabama	1,015	2.2
Alaska	387	0.8
Arizona	1,112	2.4
Arkansas	1,295	2.8
California	872	1.9
Colorado	1,009	2.2
Connecticut	976	2.1
Delaware	445	1.0
District of Columbia	652	1.4
Florida	1,676	3.6
Georgia	930	2.0
Guam	306	0.7
Hawaii	814	1.7
Idaho	797	1.7
Illinois	956	2.0
Indiana	1,027	2.2
Iowa	1,214	2.6
Kansas	1,045	2.2
Kentucky	1,064	2.3
Louisiana	717	1.5
Maine	934	2.0
Maryland	1,143	2.4
Massachusetts	948	2.0
Michigan	923	2.0
Minnesota	973	2.1
Mississippi	731	1.6
Missouri	977	2.1
Montana	587	1.3
Nebraska	780	1.7
Nevada	745	1.6
New Hampshire	451	1.0
New Jersey	962	2.1
New Mexico	1,030	2.2
New York	908	1.9
North Carolina	1,008	2.2
North Dakota	754	1.6
Ohio	1,039	2.2
Oklahoma	1,195	2.6
Oregon	1,012	2.2
Pennsylvania	1,166	2.5
Rhode Island	613	1.3
South Carolina	983	2.1
South Dakota	434	0.9
Tennessee	900	1.9
Texas	1,074	2.3
Utah	944	2.0
Vermont	402	0.9
Virgin Islands	311	0.7
Virginia	995	2.1
Washington	1,010	2.2
West Virginia	1,064	2.3
Wisconsin	1,031	2.2
Wyoming	337	0.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2005 in this report are based on a sample of 46,673 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match FSP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove ineligible households as well as households receiving benefits issued through the FSP disaster assistance program, which are not included in the FSPQC datafile. The weighting procedure matches to FSP Program Operation totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by state and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by state, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by state.

The weights developed for FY 2005 differ from previous versions of the FSPQC datafile, which only matched to Program Operation totals for households and not to individuals or benefits. The FY 2003 and FY 2004 FSPQC datafiles are weighted to match only the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of FSP households by state and stratum. FSPQC datafiles before FY 2003 are weighted to the monthly numbers of FSP household by state and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

Comparison to Participation Data

Table D-3 compares the quality control sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2005.² Table D-4 compares the reported and calculated values for selected variables for fiscal year 2005.

Table D-3. Comparison of Program Data to Edited FSPQC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2005

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2005				
	Program Data	Ineligible Households	Disaster Assistance	Adjusted Program Data	Edited FSPQC Datafile
Number of households	11,184,582	245,349	85,712	10,853,521	10,853,521
Number of participants	25,682,486	565,040	236,120	24,881,326	24,881,326
Value of benefits	\$2,380,076,749	\$73,861,522 ³	\$39,181,778 ³	\$2,267,033,449	\$2,267,033,449
Average household size	2.30	NA	NA	2.29	2.29
Average benefit per person	\$92.73	NA	NA	\$90.87	\$90.87

Sources: Fiscal Year 2005 Program Data and FSPQC datafile.
NA: Not available

² The Program Data are adjusted downward before the FSPQC sample is weighted to account for ineligible households receiving benefits or households receiving disaster assistance. These households are not represented in the FSPQC sample because data is not collected for them. The adjusted total number of households and benefits is about three percent lower than Program Data figures.

³ This figure includes the value of benefits issued in error to eligible households, or disaster benefits to participating households.

Table D-4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2005

Variable	All Households	Households With:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	648	1,015	690	768	802
Reported.....	659	1,034	698	780	825
Average Net Income (Dollars) ^a					
Calculated	319	509	359	397	445
Reported.....	316	508	357	395	438
Average Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b					
Calculated	390	534	360	429	377
Reported.....	396	541	366	436	385
Average Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	209	246	87	300	145
Reported ^c	209	247	88	300	145
Percent With Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	13.6	0.0	2.1	10.3	0.0
Reported.....	14.0	0.1	2.5	10.8	0.2
Percent With Zero Net Income					
Calculated	29.8	16.7	10.9	27.6	8.2
Reported.....	31.9	17.0	14.9	28.5	10.7
Percent With Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	5.3	3.1	15.5	0.9	8.9
Reported.....	4.9	2.8	14.4	0.9	8.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 FSPQC datafile.

^aBecause net income is not used in their benefit determination, 36,040 households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and 305,045 households participating in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Texas are excluded from this comparison.

^bBecause deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 305,045 SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas are excluded from this comparison.

^cReported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and prorated benefits.

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APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of food stamp households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on: (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics and outlines methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

Standard Errors

The standard error of an estimated proportion of households, s_p , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(1) \quad s_p = \sqrt{[p(1-p)(N-n)] / [(n-1)N]}$$

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, N is the number of households in the population, and n is the sample size.¹ The standard error of an estimated number of households, s_N , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(2) \quad s_N = NS_p$$

These formulas for the standard errors of estimates based on a simple random sample do not necessarily apply to estimates derived from more complex samples, such as the stratified sample of the FSPQC. In this appendix, standard errors calculated using equations (1) and (2) are referred to as “naive standard errors.” Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using a bootstrap method.

¹ More precisely, n is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or “base” of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all food stamp households in fiscal year 2005, $n = 46,673$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2005 are shown in the sample size column of Table E-1. For subgroups not shown in Table E-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (46,673) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2005, $N = 10,854$ thousand and there are 1,856 thousand elderly households. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2005 would be calculated as $(1,856 / 10,854) \times (46,673) = 7,981$. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 7,787, as shown in Table E-1.

The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the bootstrap method. It then presents a simple method for approximating standard errors of estimates for which individual standard errors have not been computed.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors of selected estimates of food stamp households in fiscal year 2005 are shown in Table E-1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.² For example, the estimated number of food stamp households that receive the minimum benefit is 570,000 (Table A-1), and the corresponding standard error is 14,200 (Table E-1). Therefore, the 95-percent confidence interval extends from 541,600 to 598,400.³

For standard errors not shown in Table E-1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2005 can be calculated using equation (3):

$$(3) \quad S_E = S_N \times d$$

where S_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table E-2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the FSPQC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Table E-1) to the naive variance.⁴ When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table E-2, but the characteristic of interest (for example, zero net income) is not, use the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table E-2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all FSP households, 1.38.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A-17, 202,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to

² A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95-percent confidence interval extends approximately 2 standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95-percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

³ Calculated as: $(570 - (2 \times 14,200)) = 541.60$ and $(570 + (2 \times 14,200)) = 598.40$.

⁴ The variance and naive variance are the standard error and naive standard error squared, respectively.

calculate the naive standard error. Using equation (2), the value is 6,531.⁵ Multiplying 6,531 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.47, from Table E-2 yields an estimated standard error of 9,609 (compared with the bootstrap standard error from Table E-1, 9,629).

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Comparing equations (1) and (2), it is apparent that the standard error of an estimated percentage of households, s_p , is equal to the standard error of the corresponding count of households, s_N , divided by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage. That is:

$$(4) \quad S_p = S_N / N$$

For example, appendix Table A-17 shows that, of the 5.8 million households with children, 599,000 (10.3 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 15,604 (Table E-1). To calculate S_p the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 5.8 million households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.3 percentage points, and the corresponding 95-percent confidence interval extends from 9.7 to 10.9 percent, around the point estimate of 10.3 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table E-1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 1.9 million households with elderly individuals, 202,000 (10.9 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 9,609) by 1.9 million yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.5 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2005 are provided in Table E-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all food stamp households in fiscal year 2005 is \$1.81 (Table E-3), and the mean itself is \$648 (Table A-20). Therefore, a 95-percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$644 to \$652.

Generalized approximation methods such as the one used in equation (3) work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages, because the standard errors depend only on the

⁵ Calculated as:

$$1,856,000 \times \sqrt{[(202,000/1,856,000) \times (1 - (202,000/1,856,000)) \times (1,856,000 - 7,787)] / [(7,787 - 1) \times 1,856,000]} = 6,531$$

where 1,856,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 201,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 7,787 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 6,523 is the standard error.

sample size, the estimated proportion, and the design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends on the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Table E-3 can be obtained from Table E-4. Table E-4 shows for each variable in Table E-3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the variable's mean value. These three values are shown for all food stamp households and for selected subgroups. The standard errors in Table E-4 include design effects.

Table E-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2005

	Households (000) With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (000)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		
All FSP Households.....	25.84	39.74	14.20	31.05	24.36	35.55	30.12	26.88	46,673	10,854
With Elderly Individuals	3.65	9.63	9.70	5.67	24.36	6.57	6.36	4.49	7,787	1,856
Without Elderly Individuals	25.82	38.34	9.92	30.69	NA	35.52	30.14	26.83	38,886	8,997
With Children	15.60	23.65	4.77	29.80	6.57	35.55	30.12	18.34	24,633	5,838
With School Age Children	12.78	20.00	3.88	25.00	6.36	30.12	30.12	16.77	18,455	4,379
Without Children	19.97	28.89	13.34	14.48	24.16	NA	NA	22.65	22,040	5,016
With Earnings	NA	14.76	6.33	31.05	5.67	29.80	25.00	9.85	13,689	3,180
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	0.39	10.02	8.12	9.85	4.49	18.34	16.77	26.88	11,539	2,505

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2005

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Square Root of Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
All FSP Households	1.50	1.73	1.27	1.36	1.29	1.42	1.22	1.27	1.38
With Elderly Individuals.....	1.20	1.47	1.27	1.37	NA	1.33	1.34	1.29	1.32
Without Elderly Individuals.....	1.54	1.78	1.25	1.41	NA	1.62	1.32	1.32	1.46
With Children.....	1.38	1.42	1.33	1.61	1.31	NA	1.87	1.35	1.47
With School Age Children.....	1.38	1.44	1.30	1.56	1.32	NA	NA	1.35	1.39
Without Children.....	1.55	1.83	1.30	1.36	1.50	NA	NA	1.44	1.50
With Earnings.....	NA	1.46	1.35	NA	1.38	2.88	1.89	1.32	1.71
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	1.21	1.57	1.23	1.38	1.34	1.63	1.54	NA	1.41

^aThe design effect is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method to the naive variance for the specific cell of the table. The average square root of design effect for each row is a simple arithmetic average of the values for each cell in the row.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2005^a

Base of Estimated Mean	Households With:										
	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings ^b	TANF ^b	SSI ^b	Shelter Deduction ^b
All FSP Households..	1.81	0.56	0.03	1.39	5.03	0.00	0.05	5.27	3.71	3.32	1.26
With Elderly Individuals	3.71	4.27	1.19	3.96	10.10	0.01	0.20	26.35	19.24	6.02	4.00
Without Elderly Individuals	2.25	0.91	0.46	1.50	5.64	0.00	0.04	5.28	3.76	3.72	1.34
With Children	2.77	1.96	1.26	1.89	8.17	0.01	0.02	6.33	3.81	6.14	1.55
With School Age Children	3.67	3.08	1.63	2.25	8.96	0.02	0.03	8.04	4.78	6.60	1.84
Without Children .	3.14	2.39	0.57	2.10	5.56	0.00	0.10	9.96	13.29	4.01	2.18
With Earnings	5.21	4.58	1.48	2.33	14.52	0.02	0.04	5.27	8.13	10.49	1.91
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	3.94	4.24	1.55	3.13	4.53	0.02	0.12	19.90	9.00	3.78	3.47

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2005^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
10,854 (All FSP Households)	0.7	0.0	3.7
1,856 (Households With Elderly Individuals)	2.3	0.5	6.6
5,838 (Households With Children)	1.2	0.3	7.2
3,180 (Households With Earnings)	1.7	0.4	8.7
2,505 (Households With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals)	1.5	0.5	3.4

^aStandard errors from table E-3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

^bAverage standard error across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^cLowest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^dHighest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2005 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX F
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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Quality Control Review Schedule

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this collection is estimated to average 1.05 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.14. This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. This information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

Section 1 – Review Summary

1. QC Review Number	2. Case Number	3. State	4. Local Agency	5. Sample Month & Year	6. Stratum
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7. Disposition	8. Finding	9. FS Allotment Under Review	10. Error Amount	11. Case Classification	
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Section 2– Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence	
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Section 3 – Household Characteristics

20. Most Recent Cert. Action

Month, Day, Year

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period

of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members

26. Receipt of Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property (excluding home)

32 a. Vehicle

32 b. Status 2nd Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 – Information on Each Household Members

46. Person Number	47. FSP Participation	48. Relation Head of HH	49. Age	50. Sex	51. Race	52. Citizen Status	53. Edu. Level	54. Employment Status	54. Employment Hours	55. FSP Work Reg.	56. FSP E&T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost
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You may record information on up to 16 individuals using additional pages.

APPENDIX G

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2004. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2005.

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- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1976.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1977.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1975.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1976.

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